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POULTRY AND EGG Situation

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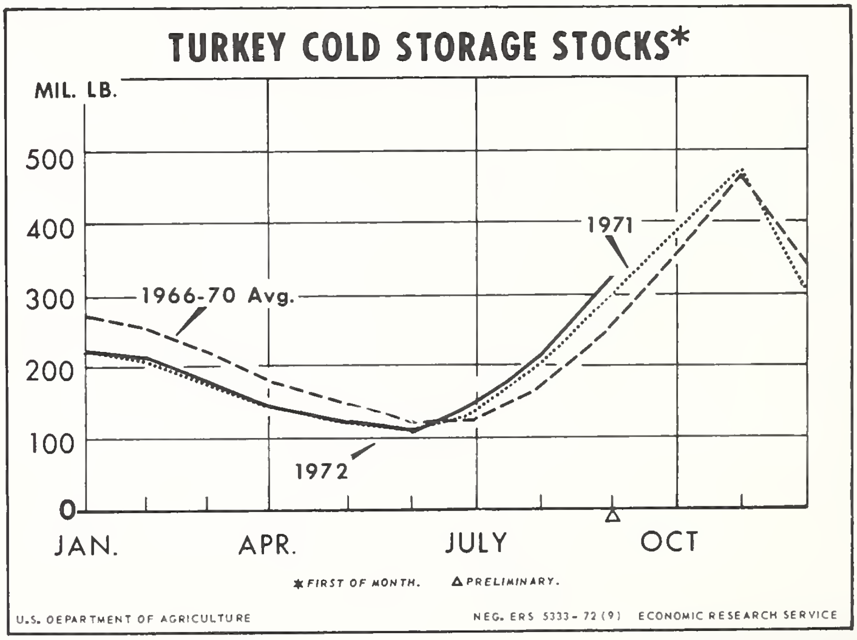
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.—Poultry and Egg Situation at A Glance

Item	Unit	1971				1972			
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
		Eggs							
Farm production	Mil. eggs	5,911	5,975	5,906	5,718	5,794	5,911	5,834	
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	314.5	313.1	314.6	317.2	305.1	304.2	304.4	
Eggs per 100 layers	No.	18.8	19.1	18.8	18.0	19.0	19.4	19.2	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	38.9	[1] 32.3	29.9	30.8	38.6	41.1		
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	9.1	[1] 8.4	8.2	9.1	9.9	11.3		
Prices received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	28.3	28.5	31.3	30.7	27.7	30.6	29.8	
Retail prices (BLS)									
Grade AA large	Ct. per doz.	48.3	51.2	53.4	49.9	45.8	49.6	51.1	
Prices paid for laying feed	Dol. per ton	88.0	89.0	88.0	86.0	86.0	87.0	87.0	
Egg-feed price ratio	Pounds	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.4	7.0	6.9	
Stocks, first of month:									
Shell	Thous. cases	101.0	98.0	148.0	141.0	154.0	217.0	234.0	199.0
Frozen	Mil. lb.	67.4	75.1	79.9	81.4	80.6	84.6	88.1	89.4
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	49.3	41.4	38.2	34.4	43.3	38.7	36.8	
		Poultry							
Federally inspected slaughter cert.									
Broilers	Mil. lb.	654.3	619.4	673.7	630.9	713.1	636.6		
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	127.7	177.1	221.2	235.8	149.0	186.9		
Price at farm, live weight									
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	15.1	15.6	14.3	14.0	14.3	15.7	14.6	
Chicken, excluding broilers	Ct. per lb.	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.9	8.5	8.9	
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	21.7	21.9	22.3	22.3	21.4	21.3	21.7	
9-city wholesale broiler price	Ct. per lb.	29.5	30.4	28.0	27.2	28.6	29.7	29.2	
Retail price									
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	42.3	42.4	42.2	42.2	40.6	42.1	41.4	
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	54.7	55.2	55.4	55.7	55.1	55.2	55.1	
Broiler-feed price	Dol. per ton	100.0	99.0	98.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	98.0	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Pounds	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	
Turkey-feed price	Dol. per ton	98.0	98.0	96.0	95.0	95.0	97.0	98.0	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Pounds	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	
Stocks, first of month:									
Broilers, fryers, roasters	Mil. lb.	38.4	38.6	37.7	38.8	26.9	24.3	23.4	22.1
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	111.5	140.3	202.8	307.6	110.8	142.3	214.1	324.9
Total poultry	Mil. lb.	251.3	287.3	354.3	462.1	215.7	249.4	322.0	434.4
Average weekly placements of Broiler chicks in 22 States[2]	Mil.	244.8	228.6	287.3	265.5	253.3	233.4	294.1	

[1] Product produced during July 1-24, 1971. Includes ingredients added. [2] Data not comparable to previous reports.



POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

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The *Poultry and Egg Situation* is published in February, April, June, September, and November.

SUMMARY

Egg prices are picking up and for fall and winter will run well above the depressed levels of a year earlier, reflecting reductions in flock size. Broiler prices are due for a seasonal decline, but even with moderately greater output this year, prices will be above last fall's level thanks to strong demand. Increased turkey production will hold seasonally rising turkey prices a little below a year ago.

Egg output this year has exceeded expectations largely because of higher productivity resulting from the use of Marek's disease vaccine. January-August egg output totaled slightly above the same months of 1971, although production since April has lagged year-ago levels.

Flock size on September 1 was down 4 percent, the rate of lay was up about 2 percent, and output in August was 1 percent below a year earlier. The rate of lay continues to set new monthly records despite an aging flock and more molted layers in the flock. However, a continued smaller laying flock in the fall and winter will more than offset further increases in the rate of lay, keeping egg output below year-earlier levels.

Weak shell egg demand for table use has kept 1972 egg prices down, but the lagging output is beginning to stimulate prices. January-August prices paid to Georgia producers for Grade A large eggs averaged around 24 cents a dozen, about 4 cents below the same period of 1971. Prices to Iowa producers averaged about 22 cents a dozen, down 3 cents. Prices strengthened during August and in mid-September averaged about 31 cents in Georgia and 29½ cents in Iowa, about the same as a year earlier. New York wholesale prices of Grade A large white eggs in mid-September were about 39 cents a dozen, 7 cents above the prior month and 3 cents above mid-September 1971.

Prices in the fall and winter are expected to run well above last fall's depressed prices. New York wholesale prices for Grade A large eggs averaged 34 cents a dozen last fall and less than 32 cents during January-March 1972.

Broiler meat output in Federally inspected plants continues at record levels, up nearly a tenth through July this year. The number reaching Federally inspected plants advanced 6.6 percent. The average weight of broiler inspected for slaughter increased and condemnations were sharply lower.

Although the production margin over a year earlier will narrow, it likely will remain positive at least into 1973. Demand prospects are favorable as a result of pork production running relatively light, red meat prices continuing high, and disposable personal incomes increasing. Based on chick placements and egg settings, the number of broilers for marketing during September-November will be up around 2.5 percent with the largest gains early in the period.

Broiler prices lagged in early April as output continued to gain. Prices strengthened in the summer and during August moved above year-earlier levels. The 9-city average wholesale price dropped to the 25-cent level in early April then recovered and averaged about 30 cents for the second week of September. Prices will decline in the fall but will probably average above the 24.9 cents for October-December 1971.

The 1972 turkey crop is the largest on record. It is 128 million birds, 7 percent more than in 1971 and 1 percent above the previous record of 1967. Turkey meat output in Federally inspected slaughter plants through July this year, a period of seasonally light marketings, was up 12 percent from the same period of 1971.

Turkey output during the heavy marketing season, September-December, will continue moderately above 1971. There were 6 percent more poults placed during March-June to provide most of the late summer and fall market supplies.

Turkey prices have been near to below year-earlier levels since early 1972. Weaker prices resulted largely because of expanded output. Although production was up sharply in the first half of this year, demand was strong and cold storage stocks remained near year-earlier levels. Stocks commenced to build up seasonally in July and on September 1 they totaled about 325 million pounds, up 17 million from September 1, 1971. Turkey prices will increase seasonally this fall, perhaps close to last fall's level. At the same time, reduced pork output, high red meat prices, and higher incomes will tend to support turkey prices.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

EGGS

Production Lags 1971 Rate

This year's egg production generally has held above earlier expectations primarily because of increased productivity. Output has tapered off from the high levels of early this year as flock size has remained below 1971. The smaller flock results from reduced hatchings of replacement birds in 1971 and early 1972 and continued heavy culling of older flocks this year. However, output has not fallen as much as the decline in layer numbers would indicate. More eggs are being laid per hen. Production through August this year totaled 133.4 million cases, slightly more than in the same period of 1971 with all of the increase coming early in the year. Output has been below a year ago since April. The large output early this year resulted from increased productivity as layer numbers have averaged less than the previous year since mid-1971.

Layers on farms and eggs produced

Calendar quarters	Number of layers		Eggs per layers		Eggs produced	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Mil. cs.*	*Mil. cs.*
I	327	319	54.7	56.5	49.8	51.0
II	318	309	57.1	57.9	50.4	49.7
III	315		55.9		48.9	
IV	326		55.5		50.3	
Annual . .	322		223.2		199.3	

Output during August this year totaled 16.2 million cases, down seasonally from July and about 1 percent below August 1971. There were 3 percent fewer layers during August this year but there was a 2 percent increase in the rate of lay. The decline in output in some States was about offset by increases in other States. August production declines of 5 percent or more occurred in New Jersey, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Virginia, Louisiana and California. Increases of 5 percent or more took place in Maine, Tennessee, Alabama, Washington and Oregon. Total U.S. production in August was down 200,000 cases, with California accounting for a little more than half of the decrease.

Use of Marek's vaccine has had a dramatic effect on egg production during 1971 and 1972. It has resulted in better hatchability of eggs being used to provide layer

Egg-type replacement hatch, by quarters, 1960-72

Year	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*
1960 . . .	66.6	120.4	25.9	26.9	239.8
1961 . . .	86.2	111.7	32.1	32.9	262.9
1962 . . .	73.7	109.6	34.0	33.7	251.0
1963 . . .	72.5	109.3	39.7	35.9	257.4
1964 . . .	74.0	107.0	43.7	39.5	264.2
1965 . . .	63.9	94.5	45.3	40.8	244.5
1966 . . .	71.1	106.0	53.2	54.4	284.7
1967 . . .	76.1	95.2	52.3	43.8	267.4
1968 . . .	62.9	83.3	55.8	55.1	257.2
1969 . . .	66.0	83.6	58.8	56.5	264.9
1970 . . .	78.9	92.5	57.5	56.6	285.5
1971 . . .	70.5	87.1	57.0	49.1	263.7
1972 . . .	64.1	73.7			

replacements, increased livability during the growing and laying period, and a healthier hen that lays more eggs than her predecessors.

The rate of lay continues to set new monthly records despite an aging flock which includes more molted layers. Previously, an older flock with more molted layers would produce fewer eggs. On August 1 this year the daily rate of lay averaged 62.3 eggs per 100 hens, 2.3 percent above 1971 and 3.8 percent above 1970. These represent sharp increases compared with rates of the past decade which rose at a little less than 1 percent a year.

Smaller Flock Will Continue to Limit Output

Egg production is expected to continue below a year earlier during the remaining months of 1972. Fewer hens and pullets in the laying flock in coming months will cancel the effects of a continued higher rate of lay.

The nearly 64 million pullets 3 months old or over not of laying age on farms on September 1 for flock replacement numbered 15 percent fewer than a year earlier. Adding these potential layers to the hens and pullets of laying age gives a total of about 368 million, down 6 percent. During March-July there were 14 percent fewer egg-type chicks hatched for flock replacements than in the like period of 1971. Thus, there may be fewer pullets for flock replacements during the balance of 1972 despite increased livability.

However, the smaller number of available replacement pullets and improving prices may result in producers culling less and force molting more old layers than in 1971. The number of mature egg-type hens inspected for slaughter in Federally inspected plants during June-July was down 11 percent. Industry groups are encouraging increased culling, and weekly slaughter reports indicate that marketings of mature hens were up sharply in early August, but lagged a year earlier in late August.

The number of layers being force molted has dropped off and has trailed year-earlier levels since midyear but there are still more molted layers in the laying flock. On September 1, 13.4 percent of the flock had been force molted while another 3.3 percent were being molted. This compares with 11.3 percent molted and 3.6 percent in the process on September 1, 1971. The heaviest molting activity is in California and Washington with 31 and 28 percent of the flock having completed molt on September 1.

The rate of lay on September 1 was down from a month earlier but 2 percent above a year ago. The rate of lay likely will slip as usual in coming months but remain above 1971.

Exotic Newcastle Disease Reported in Large California Operation

On September 7 USDA announced that Exotic Newcastle disease had been diagnosed in a 2.8-million-bird egg laying operation in Ventura county, Calif. The announcement, in part, reads: The flock will be destroyed and the owner paid a Federal indemnity for their fair market value. USDA and the California Department of Agricultural have been fighting exotic Newcastle disease in Southern California since mid-March, when a national emergency was declared because of a spreading outbreak of the disease that was brought into Southern California by a shipment of exotic birds.

USDA officials emphasized that exotic Newcastle is not a hazard to consumers of eggs and poultry products—that these products are perfectly safe to eat.

There are about 34.6 million laying hens in Southern California. Nationwide, there are an estimated 303.7 million layers.

Officials explained that if the disease became established in this country, broilers and replacement pullets for laying flocks would be particularly vulnerable. Turkey production for the coming holiday seasons would also be severely threatened.

Table 2.—Changes in replacement hatch and changes in layers on farms January 1

Year	Flock replacement pullet hatched July to June		Layers on farms January 1 following	
	Number	Change from year earlier	Number	Change from year earlier
	Thousands	*Percent*	*Thousands*	*Percent*
1959-60	255,543	-17.7	309,429	-3.3
1960-61	281,501	10.2	315,236	1.9
1961-62	275,834	-2.0	310,014	-1.7
1962-63	280,029	1.5	309,743	-0.1
1963-64	285,894	2.1	312,945	1.0
1964-65	274,398	-4.0	308,984	-1.3
1965-66	299,752	9.2	324,809	5.1
1966-67	317,269	5.8	329,298	1.4
1967-68	277,996	-12.4	316,177	-4.0
1968-69	298,809	7.5	326,586	3.3
1969-70	326,318	9.2	334,582	2.4
1970-71	309,336	-5.2	329,890	-1.4
1971-72	276,339	-10.7		

Table 3.—Egg-type hatchery operations, United States and 5 States reporting weekly, 1971 to date

Month	United States				5 States[1]						
	Hatch		Change from year earlier		Hatch			Period[2]	Egg settings advanced 3 weeks		
	1971	1972	Hatch	Eggs in incubators first of month	1971	1972	Change from year earlier		1971	1972	Change from year earlier
	Thou.	*Thou.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*		*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*
January	40,371	39,043	-3	-2	12,251	11,106	-9	Jan. 2-Jan. 29	14,057	12,659	-10
February	42,937	41,206	-4	-7	12,387	11,608	-6	Jan. 30-Feb. 26	15,429	14,387	-7
March	57,785	47,878	-17	-20	15,344	11,414	-26	Feb. 27-Apr. 1	21,716	16,007	-26
April	64,633	52,660	-19	-18	14,642	12,547	-14	Apr. 2-Apr. 29	17,702	14,665	-17
May	60,227	51,446	-15	-17	14,713	11,421	-22	Apr. 30-June 3	20,865	16,406	-21
June	49,293	43,315	-12	-17	12,156	10,086	-17	June 4-July 1	14,713	12,306	-16
July	41,384	38,697	-6	-9	10,841	10,515	-3	July 2-July 29	13,197	12,088	-8
August	38,197	36,775	-4	-5	9,623	9,179	-5	July 30-Sept. 2	14,738	13,442	-9
September	34,350			0				Sept. 3-Sept. 30	10,426	11,953	15
October	33,755										
November	32,921										
December	31,620										

[1] The five States are Georgia, Illinois, Oregon, Washington and California. [2] Weeks of 1972 and corresponding weeks of 1971.

Early diagnosis of the disease was made possible through the placement of "sentinel birds." The State-Federal Task Force fighting the disease in Southern California has been using these highly susceptible chickens—which have been raised free of specific diseases—as a means of detecting inapparent infections. The sentinel birds, placed in the California flock, became sick and laboratory tests confirmed exotic Newcastle infection.

Destruction of infected and exposed flocks is the only sure way of eradicating the disease. Proper vaccination of unexposed flocks can provide some protection against infection with exotic Newcastle, but once the virus gains a foothold, there is no other effective way of eliminating it.

Pullet chicks placed for laying flocks, 1966-70 average and 1969 to date[1]

Month	1966-70 average	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*
January	22.2	22.0	26.3	22.9	22.1
February	24.3	23.0	26.7	24.1	22.8
March	33.9	30.4	35.9	31.9	26.6
April	38.5	33.6	38.7	35.5	29.6
May	36.4	33.8	35.9	33.3	28.5
June	28.1	27.1	28.9	27.7	24.4
July	22.3	23.1	25.6	23.5	22.1
August	20.4	22.0	17.7	22.0	20.9
September	21.8	22.7	23.0	19.7	
October	22.3	23.2	23.9	19.4	
November	20.0	20.3	21.1	19.0	
December	20.0	22.6	20.7	18.6	
Total	310.1	303.8	324.3	297.7	

[1] One-half of egg-type chick hatched plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders.

Since the declaration of the Southern California emergency in March, some 4.2 million birds have been destroyed at a cost of about $7.6 million in Federal indemnities. In late July, the eight-county quarantine was reduced to about one-third of its original size.

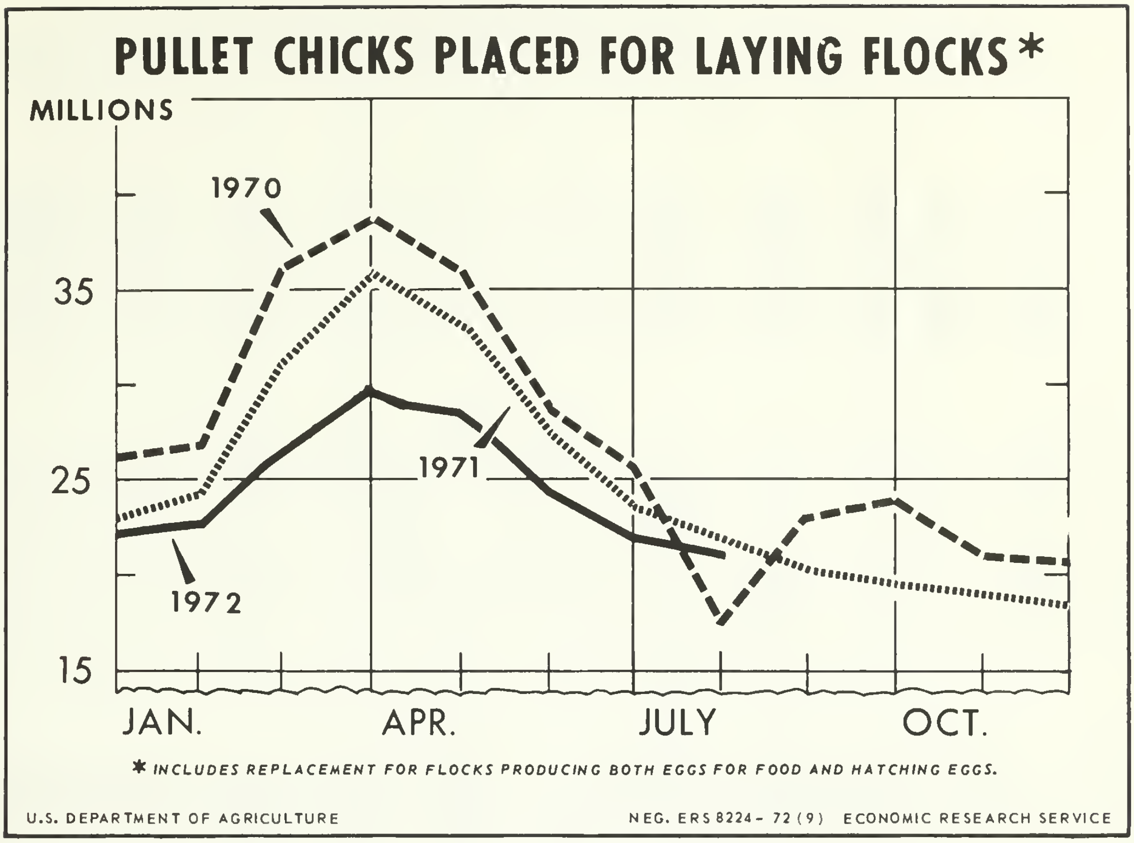
Officials at that time emphasized that a key to eradicating the disease from the remaining area was tighter enforcement of quarantines along with greater surveillance, including such refined techniques as the placement of sentinel birds to locate remaining infected flocks.

Cold Storage Stocks Large

Continued depressed egg prices and expectations of improved prices in coming months have stimulated cold storage inventory-building for eggs and egg products to the highest level since late 1968. The shell equivalent of eggs and egg products in cold storage on September 1 totaled 2.5 million cases. This compares with 2.2 million cases a year earlier and 3.0 million on September 1, 1968. Stocks of processed eggs during August gained 1.4 million pounds to 89.4 million. Shell eggs on September 1 totaled 199,000 cases, down 35,000 cases from a month earlier but 58,000 cases above September 1971.

Egg Prices To Pick Up

Larger egg supplies and weak egg demand for table use have generally held this year's egg prices well below those of recent years. January-August mid-month prices for Grade A large eggs paid to Georgia producers averaged around 24 cents a dozen, 4 cents below the same months of 1971. Prices to Iowa producers averaged around 22 cents, down 7 cents. Egg prices normally



PULLET CHICKS PLACED FOR LAYING FLOCKS*

* INCLUDES REPLACEMENT FOR FLOCKS PRODUCING BOTH EGGS FOR FOOD AND HATCHING EGGS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8224- 72 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Table 4.—Egg supplies available to civilians for food, January-March and April-June, 1971-72

Item	Unit	January-March			April-June		
		1972	1971	Change from year earlier	1972	1971	Change from year earlier
Beginning stock	Mil. doz.	57.9	39.4	18.5	55.4	45.4	10.0
Farm production	Mil. doz.	1,530.2	1,492.5	37.7	1,491.9	1,510.4	-18.5
Imports	Mil. doz.	.3	5.6	-5.3	.3	1.8	-1.5
Exports and shipments	Mil. doz.	13.6	12.0	1.6	15.6	12.5	3.1
Military procurements	Mil. doz.	11.5	11.3	.2	20.0	19.1	.9
Eggs used for hatching	Mil. doz.	105.4	102.0	3.4	104.9	104.3	.6
Supplies available to civilians for food:							
Total	Mil. doz.	1,457.9	1,412.2	45.7	1,407.1	1,421.7	-14.6
Per capita	No.	85.1	83.4	1.7	81.9	83.7	-1.8
Civilian population	Mil.	205.7	203.3	2.4	206.2	203.9	2.3

Table 5.—Eggs: Prices paid to Georgia and Iowa at farm, Grade A large white

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
							Georgia						
							Cents per dozen						
1965 ...	26.38	27.60	28.77	31.14	27.02	28.52	29.60	33.45	37.45	38.10	39.80	41.48	32.44
1966 ...	37.47	41.49	43.34	38.23	30.51	32.00	39.38	41.12	46.18	41.45	42.90	40.50	39.46
1967 ...	34.10	30.34	31.82	25.51	24.74	23.36	30.02	28.08	30.94	25.23	27.76	30.36	28.52
1968 ...	28.86	26.74	28.93	27.77	24.32	29.55	34.43	37.81	47.93	37.71	40.09	44.88	34.08
1969 ...	45.65	37.84	40.69	36.50	29.09	30.19	40.29	38.61	44.24	41.57	53.04	58.32	41.34
1970 ...	56.20	47.40	42.20	31.65	26.20	29.59	36.87	33.51	40.54	30.36	33.71	37.00	37.10
1971 ...	32.91	28.50	30.05	30.26	24.14	24.86	26.39	27.40	27.99	24.82	26.56	30.81	27.89
1972 ...	24.12	23.82	27.73	22.30	21.01	22.61	26.69	26.98					
							Iowa[1]						
							Cents per dozen						
1965 ...	24.99	26.12	27.53	29.56	25.41	27.10	28.10	32.20	36.29	36.83	38.79	39.99	31.08
1966 ...	35.93	39.96	41.03	36.52	29.18	30.58	37.71	39.48	44.58	40.00	41.84	39.01	37.98
1967 ...	32.75	29.21	31.76	24.12	23.65	22.78	28.94	26.72	29.72	24.44	26.05	28.20	27.36
1968 ...	26.66	24.39	26.08	25.31	22.08	27.40	31.59	33.95	44.14	34.15	37.17	41.40	31.19
1969 ...	42.81	35.78	38.12	34.40	26.68	28.32	39.63	35.98	41.14	39.41	51.40	56.15	39.15
1970 ...	53.86	44.87	40.33	28.80	24.12	27.51	34.09	31.10	38.10	28.28	31.07	34.16	34.69
1971 ...	30.07	25.50	26.47	26.97	21.65	22.67	24.49	26.88	25.89	24.36	25.25	29.24	25.79
1972 ...	22.29	21.26	25.41	20.28	19.60	20.41	24.44	24.37					

[1] Egg prices at farm under buyers quality and volume incentive.

trend upward during the summer and fall with seasonal dips in August and October. Prices received by producers during August for Grade A large eggs in Georgia averaged about 27 cents a dozen, about the same as the previous month and slightly below August 1971. Prices in Iowa averaged 24.4 cents, unchanged from July and 2.5 cents below August 1971. Markets continue to strengthen and at mid-September averaged around 31 cents in Georgia and 29.5 cents in Iowa.

Prices are expected to gain in coming months as output continues to dip further below a year ago, The wholesale price for Grade A large eggs in New York averaged about 39 cents a dozen in mid-September, 3 cents above a year earlier. Prices have risen about 7 cents since mid-August. Prices during the balance of 1972 are likely to run well above the depressed prices for the like period of 1971. New York wholesale prices for Grade A large eggs during October-December last year averaged 34 cents a dozen.

Shell egg prices[1]

Calendar quarters	Received by producers		New York[2]			
			Large		Medium	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
			Cents per dozen			
I	33.3	30.2	36.1	31.9	32.3	28.3
II	29.8	27.5	33.0	29.8	26.9	25.3
III	30.2		34.3		25.4	
IV	31.0		34.0		30.1	
Annual ..	31.1		34.4		28.7	

[1] Mid-month prices. [2] Fancy minimum 10% AA, 75% A.

1972 Breakings Large

Egg breaking activity in 1972 has been brisk. According to weekly reports, egg deliveries to breakers generally have been well above a year earlier except late last spring. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1972, there were 655 million dozens of eggs broken under Federal inspection. Comparable figures for the previous fiscal year are not available. Eggs broken during July 1-22 this year totaled 40.7 million dozen. During July 1-24, 1971, there were 45.7 million dozens broken.

Liquid egg production in coming months may lag 1971 because of increased inventories of egg products and higher shell egg prices. Although data are not available, trade sources indicate that stocks of egg solids are at high levels. In addition, USDA purchases of scrambled egg mix have been large and may be adequate to supply the needy families program during the fall and winter.

USDA ended purchases of egg mix in June after buying 12.3 million pounds during April-June. This was the equivalent of 630,000 cases of shell eggs. None were purchased this year prior to April. Purchases began in January 1971 and through June totaled 14.2 million pounds, equivalent to 724,000 cases of shell eggs.

BROILERS

Production Eases

Nearly 7 percent more broilers were slaughtered in Federally inspected plants during the first 7 months of this year. But some slowing in the rate of expansion began to show up in June and July marketings. A further slowing is indicated by chick placements and egg settings

Table 6.—Egg production and average number of layers on hand during the year, by States, by region and for the U.S., 1967-71

State and region	Number of eggs produced[1]					Average number of layers				
	1967	1968	1969	1970[2]	1971[2]	1967	1968	1969	1970[2]	1971[2]
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*
Maine	1,175	1,226	1,325	1,456	1,528	5,133	5,384	5,831	6,419	6,767
New Hampshire	379	376	345	300	312	1,676	1,668	1,559	1,353	1,373
Vermont	129	123	133	129	143	558	540	588	568	623
Massachusetts	531	509	524	521	513	2,417	2,284	2,363	2,370	2,282
Rhode Island	79	76	72	77	66	363	351	340	349	300
Connecticut	844	839	895	929	912	3,840	3,868	4,084	4,172	4,062
New York	2,374	2,409	2,309	2,296	2,319	10,789	10,900	10,487	10,453	10,473
New Jersey	1,163	932	853	774	745	5,538	4,611	4,139	3,938	3,566
Pennsylvania	3,165	3,149	3,316	3,319	3,626	14,228	14,248	14,720	14,865	15,640
North Atlantic	9,839	9,639	9,772	9,801	10,164	44,542	43,854	44,111	44,487	45,086
Ohio	2,365	2,202	2,137	2,063	2,263	10,480	9,753	9,468	9,236	9,841
Indiana	2,545	2,934	2,789	2,866	3,135	11,668	13,105	12,812	13,263	13,768
Illinois	1,917	1,856	1,818	1,903	1,878	8,611	8,311	8,232	8,569	8,338
Michigan	1,620	1,508	1,413	1,413	1,499	7,103	6,656	6,188	6,269	6,528
Wisconsin	1,385	1,259	1,154	1,200	1,385	6,121	5,611	5,109	5,320	6,065
East North Central	9,832	9,759	9,311	9,445	10,160	43,983	43,436	41,809	42,657	44,540
Minnesota	2,463	2,270	2,139	2,238	2,478	10,770	9,852	9,329	9,576	10,433
Iowa	3,435	3,046	2,831	2,931	2,861	14,890	13,356	12,719	13,025	12,712
Missouri	1,419	1,339	1,310	1,441	1,531	6,529	6,517	6,411	6,869	6,958
North Dakota	306	276	233	217	208	1,522	1,349	1,147	1,096	1,040
South Dakota	1,384	1,120	990	1,052	1,025	6,172	5,154	4,656	4,831	4,601
Nebraska	1,282	1,132	1,045	1,066	1,050	5,896	5,246	4,964	4,990	5,001
Kansas	962	892	897	844	800	4,327	4,063	3,963	3,770	3,531
West North Central	11,251	10,075	9,445	9,789	9,953	50,106	45,537	43,189	44,157	44,276
Delaware	131	127	129	126	131	609	605	610	612	611
Maryland	324	344	342	331	326	1,490	1,588	1,600	1,576	1,506
Virginia	1,122	1,118	1,125	1,091	1,032	5,142	5,058	5,096	5,047	4,660
West Virginia	345	329	321	318	316	1,545	1,543	1,482	1,472	1,410
North Carolina	2,949	3,035	3,405	3,673	3,597	13,320	13,840	15,342	16,736	16,216
South Carolina	1,234	1,184	1,307	1,301	1,341	5,440	5,286	5,759	5,901	5,698
Georgia	4,981	4,992	5,426	5,391	5,532	22,684	23,337	24,705	25,088	24,935
Florida	2,199	2,412	2,515	2,536	2,732	9,457	10,330	11,217	11,679	11,980
South Atlantic	13,285	13,541	14,570	14,767	15,007	59,687	61,587	65,811	68,111	67,016
Kentucky	720	697	654	653	659	3,365	3,300	3,121	3,131	3,109
Tennessee	1,172	1,172	1,129	1,267	1,194	5,892	5,721	5,464	6,243	5,590
Alabama	2,643	2,659	2,738	2,719	2,765	11,993	12,256	12,538	12,426	12,467
Missippi	2,510	2,575	2,404	2,474	2,317	11,344	11,362	11,194	11,466	10,768
Arkansas	3,143	3,298	3,418	3,478	3,476	14,158	15,033	15,444	15,790	15,641
Louisiana	804	817	839	776	757	3,851	3,781	3,884	3,607	3,381
Oklahoma	541	524	565	566	589	2,583	2,522	2,701	2,705	2,734
Texas	2,949	2,930	2,651	2,677	2,607	14,093	13,838	12,667	13,136	12,386
South Central	14,482	14,672	14,398	14,610	14,364	67,279	67,813	67,013	68,504	66,076
Montana	201	212	223	238	257	940	986	1,019	1,094	1,154
Idaho	224	209	188	190	186	983	899	830	856	849
Wyoming	44	42	42	40	40	198	196	195	187	181
Colorado	310	308	320	333	355	1,462	1,493	1,490	1,578	1,619
New Mexico	145	159	194	221	219	700	722	863	956	1,024
Arizona	243	244	227	226	195	1,149	1,125	1,064	1,089	977
Utah	280	279	275	255	267	1,289	1,294	1,266	1,172	1,195
Nevada	7	6	4	4	3	39	34	23	20	17
Washington	1,094	1,065	1,005	1,041	968	4,758	4,694	4,423	4,508	4,149
Oregon	511	561	526	530	561	2,226	2,457	2,305	2,366	2,417
California	8,078	8,287	8,380	8,331	8,728	36,667	37,833	37,740	38,546	40,243
West	11,372	11,384	11,478	11,409	11,779	51,733	51,218	52,745	52,372	53,825
48 State Total	69,826	69,058	68,880	69,821	71,427	316,008	313,960	313,151	320,288	320,819
Alaska	9.1	8	5	5	6	42	32	28	27	30
Hawaii	196	204	201	197	211	912	961	939	938	980
United States	70,031	69,270	69,086	70,023	71,644	316,962	314,953	314,118	321,253	321,829

[1] Data cover both farm and commercial operations. [2] Preceding December year through November.

Table 7.—USDA purchases of shell eggs or shell egg equivalent, (shell, frozen, dried), by years, 1960-71 and by months, 1970 to date

Period	Period in which contracts were let	Purchases[1] By weight	Purchases[1] Case equivalent	Range of paying prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases
		1,000 pounds	*1,000 cases*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1960	Jan.-Nov.	19,048	1,849	0.988-1.1425	20,700
1961	Feb.-July	22,508	2,185	1.119-1.3700	27,120
1962	Mar.-July	13,014	1,263	.9579-1.2025	13,297
1963	Apr.-July	8,397	815	1.0000-1.0599	8,782
1964	Mar.-Nov.	15,767	1,530	1.0445-1.0800	16,571
1965	[2]				
1966	[2]				
1967	July-Sept.	2,430	236	1.2620-1.3399	3,187
1968	May-July	16,686	833	1.1090-1.0496	17,954
1969	March-May	14,940	750	.8198-1.0597	13,317
1970	Apr.-June	16,587	846	.8350- .9500	14,484
1971	Dec.-Dec.	31,383	1,600	.7111- .9900	25,586

Period	Purchases By weight Month	Purchases By weight Cumulative	Purchases Case equivalent Month	Purchases Case equivalent Cumulative	Price range per pound	Commodity cost of purchases Month	Commodity cost of purchases Cumulative
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1970[3]							
April	3,717	3,717	190	190	.8840-.9500	3,409	3,409
May	6,597	10,314	336	526	.8350-.8799	5,633	9,042
June	6,273	16,587	320	846	.8599-.8700	5,442	14,484
1971							
January	3,177	3,177	162	162	.0777-.9900	2,828	2,828
February	1,656	4,833	84	246	.7120-.7423	1,205	4,033
March	1,656	6,489	84	331	.7111-.7500	1,212	5,245
April	2,340	8,829	119	450	.8777-.9347	2,108	7,353
May	2,196	11,025	112	562	.7780-.8449	1,790	9,143
June	3,168	14,193	162	724	.7747-.8262	2,491	11,634
July	2,268	16,464	116	840	.7677-.8342	1,814	13,448
August	180	16,644	9	849	.8349-.8640	153	13,602
September	5,958	22,599	304	1,153	.7711-.8149	4,718	18,319
October	5,400	27,999	275	1,428	.7985-.8449	4,428	22,748
November	2,592	30,591	42	1,560	.8294-.8484	2,177	24,925
December	792	31,383	40	1,601	.8282-.8383	661	25,586
1972[4]							
April	4,068	4,068	208	208	.7777-.8022	3,210	3,210
May	4,212	8,280	215	422	.7303-.7637	3,147	6,357
June	4,068	12,348	207	630	.7308-.7448	2,976	9,333

[1] Purchases were made with Section 32 funds provided by P.L. 320 directly or from such funds which were transferred to Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act. [2] USDA made no purchases. [3] Program ended June 24, 1970 and resumed December 24, 1970. First purchases made after the beginning of the New Year, January 1971. [4] Program ended June 21, 1972.

in recent months. The number of broiler chicks placed and eggs set in 22 States for marketing in October-November ran about 3 percent above a year earlier. The number of broilers raised in 1972 will exceed by about 5 percent the 2.9 billion raised in 1971.

Broiler meat output in Federally inspected plants, certified ready-to-cook, was up more than the number of broilers slaughtered as a result of heavier marketing weights and fewer condemnations. Output during January-July totaled 4,554 million pounds, 9 percent more than in the same months of 1971. The average liveweight of birds marketed was up 2 percent to 3.72 pounds. Post-mortem condemnations totaled 183.8 million pounds, New York dressed weight, or about 3 percent of the quantity inspected. This compares with 212.9 million pounds and 4 percent in 1971. Ante-mortem condemnations were up to 27.3 million pounds, liveweight, or one-half percent of the total quantity inspected.

The expansion in broiler production likely will extend into 1973. Demand prospects look favorable as a result of expected lower pork production into mid-1973,

Table 8.—Broilers: Eggs set and broilers placed weekly in important commercial broiler producing States, 1970 to date

		Eggs set			Percent of previous year		Chicks placed			Percent of previous year	
		1970	1971[1]	1972	1971	1972	1970	1971[1]	1972	1971	1972
		Thou.	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
January	2 ...	74,211	70,891	73,305	96	103	56,218	56,511	58,059	101	103
	9 ...	76,344	72,013	72,468	94	101	57,580	56,833	57,726	99	102
	16 ...	75,800	69,341	73,838	91	106	57,609	55,666	58,929	97	106
	23 ...	76,924	70,370	76,065	91	108	58,002	56,312	59,804	97	106
	30 ...	77,178	71,675	77,328	93	108	59,118	57,597	59,377	97	103
February	6 ...	77,701	71,951	77,628	93	108	59,157	54,686	60,065	92	110
	13 ...	78,997	72,745	78,210	92	108	60,200	56,052	61,432	93	110
	20 ...	79,317	73,091	78,211	92	107	60,304	57,221	62,224	95	109
	27 ...	80,819	74,826	78,375	93	105	61,036	57,653	62,724	94	109
March	6 ...	81,317	75,228	79,089	93	105	61,648	58,462	63,417	95	108
	13 ...	81,197	75,886	79,101	93	104	62,342	58,799	63,498	94	108
	20 ...	81,742	76,366	79,146	93	104	63,279	59,824	63,169	95	106
	27 ...	82,165	77,364	79,705	94	103	64,173	60,313	64,252	94	107
April	3 ...	82,051	76,825	80,359	94	105	63,871	60,732	64,287	95	106
	10 ...	81,386	77,066	80,682	95	105	64,353	61,467	64,259	96	105
	17 ...	81,196	76,166	78,958	94	104	64,529	62,077	64,424	96	104
	24 ...	81,839	76,210	78,589	93	103	64,609	61,496	64,902	95	106
May	1 ...	80,821	76,848	79,681	95	104	63,944	61,498	65,808	96	107
	8 ...	81,307	76,565	78,822	94	103	63,926	60,637	64,547	95	106
	15 ...	81,486	76,865	79,180	94	103	63,974	60,965	63,951	95	105
	27 ...	81,860	77,917	79,508	95	102	63,364	61,943	64,661	98	104
	29 ...	80,933	77,184	78,981	95	102	63,354	61,461	64,515	97	105
June	5 ...	80,327	77,093	78,652	96	102	63,505	61,722	64,034	97	104
	12 ...	77,993	76,784	78,947	98	103	63,545	61,975	63,601	98	103
	19 ...	72,147	71,249	71,121	99	100	62,960	61,422	63,676	98	104
	26 ...	74,656	72,899	73,848	98	101	62,513	61,122	62,790	98	103
July	3 ...	75,924	74,588	75,458	98	101	60,648	60,266	63,225	99	105
	10 ...	75,042	73,831	75,054	98	102	55,308	55,374	55,847	100	101
	17 ...	73,462	74,285	75,420	101	102	56,427	56,699	58,298	100	103
	24 ...	73,453	74,168	74,893	101	101	58,244	58,490	59,596	100	102
	31 ...	72,803	73,110	73,871	100	101	57,165	58,020	59,666	101	103
August	7 ...	71,493	73,122	72,273	102	99	56,060	58,131	60,703	104	104
	14 ...	68,875	72,327	72,631	105	100	56,624	57,686	59,790	102	104
	21 ...	66,989	71,109	71,775	101	101	55,806	57,027	58,285	102	102
	28 ...	64,453	69,616	70,214	108	101	54,813	57,564	57,487	105	100
September	4 ...	58,440	62,407	62,404	107	100	52,384	56,914	57,798	109	102
	11 ...	62,442	63,482	64,633	102	102	51,719	56,169	57,520	109	102
	18 ...	66,733	69,881	71,165	105	102	49,593	54,437	55,523	110	102
	25 ...	64,958	67,563		104		44,938	48,472		108	
October	2 ...	58,324	62,244		107		47,775	49,556		104	
	9 ...	59,660	60,355		101		51,991	54,581		105	
	16 ...	66,434	65,394		98		50,773	53,410		105	
	23 ...	68,970	69,791		101		45,432	49,131		108	
	30 ...	70,488	71,250		101		46,929	47,160		100	
November	6 ...	69,997	70,400		101		51,905	51,929		100	
	13 ...	71,641	72,230		101		54,284	55,509		102	
	20 ...	71,099	72,490		102		55,820	57,036		102	
	27 ...	71,365	72,645		102		55,230	56,477		102	
December	5 ...	66,202	69,795		105		55,582	56,603		102	
	12 ...	71,432	71,275		100		55,966	56,179		100	
	19 ...	71,791	71,712		100		55,688	56,598		102	
	26 ...	70,152	72,578		103		52,176	52,344		100	
52 weeks total		3,851,947	3,755,468		97		2,998,338	2,976,008		99	

[1] Data revised to reflect latest weekly revisions.

Broilers slaughtered in Federally inspected plants

Calendar quarters	Number inspected		Average live weight		Certified as wholesome (ready-to-cook weights)	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*
I	660	707	3.67	3.71	1,710	1,865
II	710	771	3.65	3.72	1,846	2,052
III	738		3.64		1,924	
IV	671		3.76		1,801	
Annual .	2,779		3.68		7,281	

continued high red meat prices, and increasing disposable personal incomes. However, production costs likely will be higher in coming months.

Stronger Prices, Down Seasonally in Fall

Smaller pork supplies and higher prices for most other meats have held broiler prices near a year earlier despite the heavy broiler output. During January-July the 9-city wholesale price for ready-to-cook broilers averaged 28.0 cents per pound, slightly below a year earlier. First quarter prices were up about a cent but further output gains in early April pushed prices down. Subsequently, prices strengthened and moved above 1971 levels in August. Prices for August averaged 29.2 cents a pound, about the same as in July but 1.2 cents above August 1971.

Broiler prices

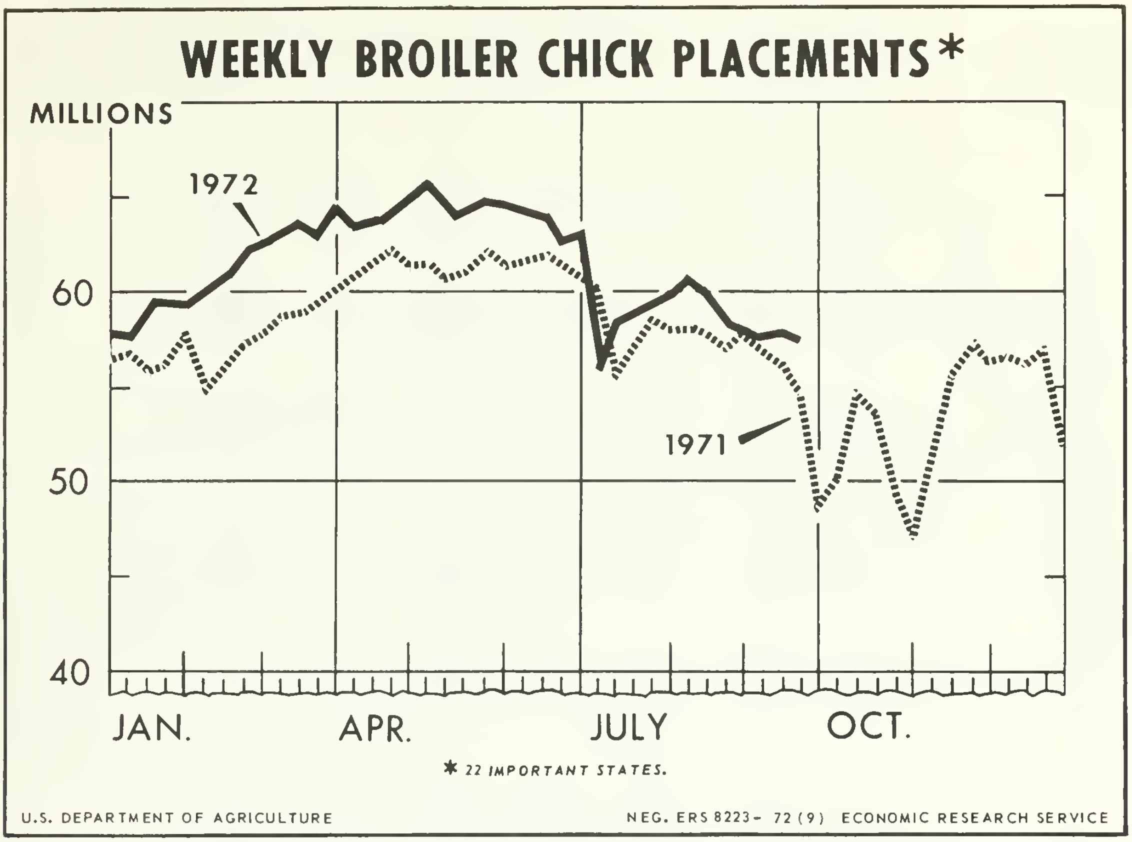
Calendar quarters	Received by producers		9-city weighted average (ready-to-cook)	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
	Cents per pound			
I	13.5	14.2	26.9	27.8
II	14.4	13.7	28.2	27.2
III	14.6		28.5	
IV	12.5		24.9	
Annual	13.8		27.1	

Broilers prices will decline this fall as usual but likely will remain above year-earlier levels. Prices will be helped by lower pork supplies and higher prices. On June 1 there were 6 percent fewer market hogs on farms weighing under 60 pounds that will supply the bulk of slaughter hogs during October-December. If pork producers decide to significantly increase the 1973 spring pig crop, hog slaughter this fall could be somewhat smaller because of the extra gilts needed for the breeding herd.

Table 9.—Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1965 to date*

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Percent											
	Pullet chicks placed for broiler hatchery supply flocks 7-14 months earlier											
1965	-6	-5	-5	-6	-7	-6	-3	2	4	5	7	10
1966	12	11	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	12	14
1967	16	17	18	18	20	20	20	20	17	10	6	0
1968	-4	-7	-8	-10	-12	-11	-10	-13	-19	-8	-6	-5
1969	-4	-3	-2	-1	-1	5	6	8	7	8	8	
1970	9	8	7	6	6	6	4	4	4	5	4	4
1971	3	2	2	0	-1	-3	-4	-5	-7	-10	-11	-12
1972	-12	-13	-13	-12	-12	-11	-10	-9	-9	-9	-10	-10
1973	-9	-9										
	Broiler chick placements in 22 or 23 States advanced 2 months to expected marketing months											
1965	2	3	5	6	7	7	9	11	11	13	13	14
1966	13	14	14	12	10	9	9	8	8	10	11	11
1967	8	3	2	3	4	2	0	-1	1	-1	-3	-4
1968	-3	0	1	-2	-3	-1	1	1	1	0	2	4
1969	6	4	5	6	8	8	8	7	7	9	11	9
1970	11	9	13	12	10	9	7	6	5	2	-1	-3
1971	-2	-2	-3	-5	-6	-5	-4	-2	-2	1	3	4
1972	3	4	5	6	7	6	4	3				
	Broiler prices received by U.S. producers											
1965	4	6	8	10	11	10	7	2	0	0	2	7
1966	9	10	8	8	5	5	3	3	-1	-5	-11	-14
1967	-14	-13	-12	-17	-16	-16	-15	-14	-12	-11	-10	-6
1968	-2	-1	1	5	7	10	11	11	9	9	9	10
1969	6	3	2	4	5	8	10	12	14	12	8	4
1970	1	-1	-5	-7	-11	-17	-20	-20	-17	-14	-13	-11
1971	-9	-7	-3	0	6	12	13	10	6	2	0	0
1972	4	5	3	-1	-5	-4	-1					

*Fluctuations in monthly data reduced by the use of 3-month moving averages.



Exports

Exports of whole young chickens and chicken parts during January-July this year totaled 54.6 million pounds, down 2 percent from 1971. Exports of whole young chickens were up 19 percent. Although chicken parts were down 7 percent they accounted for more than three-fourths of the total young chickens exported. Exports typically make up a little more than 1 percent of annual U.S. broiler output.

In addition, shipments of chicken to American territories during this period were up 16 percent to 68.6 million pounds, ready-to-cook weight. Nine-tenths of the shipments went to Puerto Rico.

Through August of this year, contract awards under USDA's program for the export of broilers to Switzerland and Greece covered 9.7 million pounds at a government cost of $1.3 million. This compares with 8.2 million pounds and $1.1 million for the same period of 1971. Of this year's total quantity of poultry, 87 percent was for Switzerland, about the same as in 1971.

USDA Purchases Larger in 1972

Purchases of canned boned chicken for distribution to needy families through September 14 this year totaled 128 million pounds, equivalent to ready-to-cook carcass weight at a cost of $35 million. This compares with 1971 purchases during this period of 29 million pounds.

In addition to the canned boned chicken purchases, USDA in late July announced resumption of purchases of cut-up young chickens for the school lunch program. Purchases in 1971 under this program through September 12 totaled 20.4 million pounds at a cost of $6.7 million.

Purchases by USDA for all of 1971 totaled 33.3 million pounds of canned boned chicken, ready-to-cook carcass weight, and 50.7 million pounds of cut-up young chickens. With increased emphasis on food programs for the needy families and school lunches, purchases in 1972 may exceed 1971.

TURKEYS

Record 1972 Turkey Crop

The 1972 turkey crop is expected to total a record 128.4 million birds, 7 percent more than in 1971 and more than 1 percent above the previous record of 1967. More turkeys are being raised in most important turkey producing States. There are 22 turkey producing States raising a million more turkeys annually. Of these States only Georgia, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, and Oregon report production below 1971. Each of 10 largest producing States will raise more turkeys this year with Minnesota, the leading State, producing 20.7 million birds, up 12 percent. By regions, production is expected to be up around a tenth in the East North

Table 10.—Export payments on chicken to Switzerland and Greece, 1971-72

Month c60,,	Purchase				Price range		Cost of program				Total cost	
	Swizerland		Greece		Necks and giblets		Swizerland		Greece		Monthly	Cumulative
	Monthly	Cumulative	Monthly	Cumulative	With	Without	Monthly	Cumulative	Monthly	Cumulative		
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 per pound*	*1,000 per pound*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1970												
January	347	347	298	298	11.75-15.40		50.8	50.8	36.6	36.6	87.4	87.4
February	166	513	356	654	11.85-14.45		22.0	72.8	38.0	74.6	60.0	147.4
March	1,052	1,565	213	867	8.95-14.40		145.0	217.8	19.0	93.6	164.0	311.4
April	2,520	4,085	656	1,523	7.50-15.20		336.3	544.0	58.0	151.7	394.3	705.7
May	2,244	6,329	130	1,653	7.75-14.35		302.0	856.0	10.0	161.7	312.0	1,017.7
June	3,667	9,996	70	1,723	7.00-1525		491.1	1,347.2	5.0	166.7	496.1	1,513.8
July	798	10,794	175	1,898	8.00-13.90		105.0	1,452.2	14.0	180.7	199.0	1,632.8
August	1,003	11,797	100	1,998	6.00-14.60		133.0	1,585.2	7.0	187.7	140.0	1,772.8
September	520	12,317	325	2,323	6.30-15.90		71.0	1,656.2	23.0	210.7	94.0	1,866.8
October	---	---	105	2,428	7.40- 8.25		---	---	8.0	218.7	8.0	1,874.8
November	190	12,507	140	2,568	8.25-17.90		34.0	1,690.2	12.0	230.7	46.0	1,920.8
December	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---
1971												
January	760	760	48	48	8.25-14.95		110.0	110.0	4.0	4.0	114.0	114.0
February	1,458	2,218	281	329	8.25-14.90		210.0	320.0	23.0	27.0	233.0	347.0
March	143	2,361	320	649	8.50-14.00		19.0	339.0	27.0	54.0	46.0	393.0
April	1,006	3,367	15	664	8.50-14.95		143.0	482.0	2.0	56.0	145.0	538.0
May	1,465	4,832	95	759	8.50-15.00		213.0	695.0	8.0	64.0	221.0	759.0
June	803	5,635	---	759	14.00-15.00		117.0	812.0	---	64.0	117.0	876.0
July	916	6,551	71	830	8.50-15.00		133.0	945.0	6.0	70.0	139.0	1,015.0
August	827	7,378	35	865	8.50-15.00		117.1	1,062.1	3.0	73.0	120.1	1,135.1
September	940	8,318	140	1,005	8.50-15.00		132.0	1,194.1	12.0	85.0	144.0	1,279.1
October	322	8,640	35	1,040	8.50-12.75		40.0	1,234.1	3.0	88.0	43.0	1,322.1
November	304	8,944	85	1,125	8.50-11.75		35.0	1,269.1	7.0	95.0	42.0	1,364.1
December	1,030	9,974	70	1,195	8.50-13.25		130.0	1,399.1	5.9	100.9	135.9	1,500.0
1972												
January	1,162	1,162	35	35	8.50-14.85		157.0	157.0	3.0	3.0	160.0	160.0
February	2,243	3,405	170	205	8.50-14.85		317.0	474.0	14.1	17.1	331.1	491.1
March	899	4,304	250	455	8.50-14.85		129.0	603.0	22.0	39.1	151.0	642.1
April	114	4,418	105	560	8.50-11.90		14.0	617.0	9.0	48.1	23.0	665.1
May	736	5,154	45	605	850-14.85		107.0	724.0	3.8	51.9	110.8	775.9
June	1,379	6,533	135	740	8.50-14.85		202.0	926.0	11.5	63.4	213.5	989.4
July	998	7,532	190	930	8.50-14.86		147.0	1,073.0	16.0	79.4	163.0	1,152.4
August	876	8,407	365	1,295	8.50=14.55		122.0	1,195.0	31.0	110.4	153.0	1,305.4

Table 11.—Chicken: Commercial broilers produced and nonbroilers raised by States, by region and for the U.S. 1967-71

State and region	Commercial broilers produced[1]					Nonbroilers chickens raised[3]				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Thou.	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*
Maine	73,907	72,429	72,900	76,068	72,014	6,110	5,927	6,030	5,171	5,232
New Hampshire	2,293	1,376	482	384	182	2,011	1,890	1,314	1,243	1,230
Vermont	65	62	18	13	10	547	492	553	557	648
Massachusetts	5,593	5,369	3,216	1,717	725	2,490	2,316	3,085	1,960	1,959
Rhode Island	538	656	387	447	242	373	336	354	365	246
Connecticut	9,038	8,134	6,657	6,254	4,539	3,762	3,687	3,676	3,438	3,893
New York	2,709	2,709	2,438	2,194	2,000	9,719	9,233	9,668	9,550	9,650
New Jersey	1,075	1,000	950	1,800	650	3,790	2,842	2,132	3,232	2,792
Pennsylvania	44,256	45,424	48,998	53,677	60,209	13,505	12,657	12,828	13,319	13,852
North Atlantic	139,474	137,159	136,046	142,554	140,571	42,307	39,380	38,640	38,855	39,502
Ohio	10,504	9,664	10,051	9,548	9,071	9,680	8,131	8,520	9,965	10,660
Indiana	17,039	17,100	13,934	13,710	9,603	14,046	13,344	13,611	13,500	13,433
Illinois	---	---	---	(2)	(2)	8,552	8,210	8,620	8,000	7,400
Michigan	941	518	777	699	1,085	5,532	5,440	5,430	5,700	6,100
Wisconsin	14,738	14,885	15,183	15,031	14,950	4,716	4,622	5,084	6,400	5,400
East North Central	43,222	42,167	39,945	38,988	34,709	42,526	39,747	41,265	43,565	42,993
Minnesota	9,756	11,415	11,872	10,910	10,930	10,970	8,995	9,535	11,325	10,256
Iowa	2,374	2,659	2,606	2,710	2,439	13,123	9,186	9,921	11,200	9,968
Missouri	20,867	20,450	21,796	24,282	24,638	8,639	7,861	8,254	9,350	8,272
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	1,575	1,370	1,210	1,392	1,476
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	5,379	4,142	4,266	4,394	4,218
Nebraska	1,404	1,292	1,318	1,371	1,412	5,761	4,378	4,203	4,875	3,900
Kansas	612	557	709	995	983	4,887	4,643	4,272	4,500	4,100
West North Central	35,013	36,373	38,301	40,268	40,402	50,334	40,575	41,661	47,036	42,190
Delaware	127,346	114,873	133,503	135,574	125,833	665	632	650	735	650
Maryland	151,032	157,887	174,274	187,137	180,837	1,617	1,698	1,805	1,823	1,820
Virginia	51,786	56,965	63,469	69,099	71,258	6,070	5,342	5,072	5,568	4,997
West Virginia	16,460	16,460	16,542	17,439	16,169	1,334	1,280	1,229	1,200	1,300
North Carolina	262,872	262,872	280,637	308,624	289,926	14,375	14,806	15,398	15,900	18,285
South Carolina	19,483	19,543	24,219	27,670	28,189	5,262	5,052	6,012	5,546	5,324
Georgia	447,123	436,748	442,221	453,886	431,307	26,203	24,408	28,951	30,914	28,902
Florida	25,164	35,481	38,737	46,578	48,606	11,310	11,310	11,762	13,352	12,732
South Atlantic	1,101,266	1,100,829	1,173,602	1,246,007	1,192,125	66,836	64,528	70,882	75,038	74,010
Kentucky	9,663	8,987	7,190	7,334	7,481	3,071	3,010	3,191	3,382	3,180
Tennessee	46,802	42,100	46,132	46,237	49,311	4,874	4,971	5,220	5,111	4,850
Alabama	324,629	328,510	352,745	376,112	384,347	14,285	15,142	16,051	14,200	14,200
Mississippi	196,931	203,451	221,016	247,795	247,822	13,549	13,685	13,806	14,377	13,660
Arkansas	365,371	390,947	414,623	450,779	476,143	19,397	18,905	19,757	20,046	20,447
Louisiana	41,240	42,776	46,706	51,099	53,934	3,540	3,660	3,640	3,500	3,600
Oklahoma	13,552	13,281	16,601	18,955	19,250	2,546	2,495	2,881	3,174	2,698
Texas	161,434	161,940	170,574	185,534	171,732	15,359	13,055	12,794	13,434	12,371
South Central	1,159,622	1,191,992	1,275,587	1,383,845	1,410,020	76,621	74,923	77,340	77,224	75,006
Montana	---	---	---	---	---	1,136	1,116	1,015	1,106	1,178
Idaho	6,090	6,400	7,936	(2)	(2)	900	810	744	620	814
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	179	176	191	168	182
Colorado	---	---	---	---	---	1,370	1,533	1,717	1,803	1,720
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	787	771	964	952	914
Arizona	---	---	---	(2)	(2)	958	805	845	800	725
Utah	1,779	1,815	1,652	1,206	350	1,056	1,056	855	828	1,046
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	36	31	21	13	10
Washington	21,980	21,288	21,436	21,118	14,931	4,794	4,075	4,156	4,370	3,900
Oregon	13,150	13,750	14,700	15,200	13,000	2,321	2,162	2,143	2,154	2,734
California	69,045	67,664	76,757	85,927	89,233	30,815	29,274	28,838	32,112	30,641
West	112,044	110,917	122,481	123,451	117,514	44,352	41,809	41,498	44,926	43,864
48 State Total[2]	2,591,350	2,620,044	2,786,674	2,985,253	2,945,122	322,976	300,962	311,277	326,644	317,565
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	31	29	26	26	36
Hawaii	1,292	1,362	1,521	1,845	1,794	705	789	692	710	785
United States	2,592,642	2,621,406	2,788,195	2,987,098	2,946,916	323,712	301,780	311,955	327,380	318,386

[1] Includes production of other near-type breeds. [2] Illinois, Idaho and Arizona included in 48 State total to avoid disclosing

Turkey slaughtered in Federally inspected plants

Calendar quarters	Number inspected		Average live weight		Certified as wholesome (ready-to-cok weights)	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*
I.	9.3	11.1	17.1	17.3	124.1	148.6
II.	18.1	20.2	16.8	16.8	238.4	267.9
III.	43.4		18.5		634.1	
IV.	40.9		20.0		645.0	
Annual .	111.7		18.7		1,641.6	

Central, West North Central, and South Atlantic, 4 percent in the West and about the same as in 1971 for the North Atlantic and South Central regions.

Heavy breed birds likely will total 113.8 million compared with 106.6 million last year. Light breed birds raised this year are estimated at 14.6 million compared with 13.4 million in 1971.

Much of the increase in production has already moved off farms. Weekly reports indicate that Federally inspected plants through August 23 this year slaughtered 56.9 million turkeys compared with 52.2 million during the same months of 1971. The number of fryer-roasters was up 10 percent, young turkeys up 4 percent, while old-turkey slaughter was down 9 percent. The liveweight of turkey marketed during January-July averaged 18.11 pounds, nearly 2 percent above last year.

Turkey meat output, certified ready-to-cook, during January-July in Federally inspected plants totaled 603 million pounds, 12 percent above 1971. Output during the same months of 1971 accounted for about one third of the year's total. Federally inspected plants in 1971 slaughtered 90.7 percent of the Nation's turkeys, up from 89.2 percent in 1970.

Turkey meat output during the heavy marketing season, September-December, will continue moderately above year-earlier levels. Output during these months in 1971 accounted for over half of the annual volume. August also is a heavy production month. The number of poults produced during March-June, which will provide most of the market supplies for the September-December period, was up about 6 percent. The larger marketings will be augmented by larger cold storage holdings. These holdings on September 1 totaled about 325 million pounds, 17 million more than a year earlier.

Breeders Plan to Keep More Hens for 1973

Turkey breeder flock owners in 26 major States indicated in September they plan to keep 2 percent more turkey breeder hens for the 1973 hatching season than in 1972. Flock owners plan to keep 2 percent more heavy breeds and 4 percent more light breeds. These 26 States account for about four-fifths of all breeder hens. Largest percentage increases are expected in Oklahoma, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa and Oregon. The sharpest percentage decreases likely will be in Indiana, Georgia, and Nebraska. Next year's turkey crop probably will vary from what these early intentions would indicate. Changes from these intentions depend on prices of feed, supply and prices of hatching eggs and poults, prices received by producers for turkeys in coming months, and reactions to the reported intentions themselves.

Prices Weaken

Prices for turkeys generally have been around or below year-earlier levels since early 1972. January-August New York wholesale prices averaged 35.6 cents a pound (U.S. Grade A ready-to-cook 8-16 pound young hens) compared with 37.1 cents for the likely period of 1971. Young toms 14-20 pounds averaged 33.2 cents a pound, compared with 33.5 cents in 1971. During this period, prices for young hens declined from 38 cents in January to 34.6 cents in July. At the same time, young toms slipped from 36 cents in January to 33 cents for August. Declining prices resulted from the sharply increased production early in 1972.

Turkey prices

Calendar quarters	Received by producers		New York wholesales[1]			
			Young hens 8-16 pounds		Young toms 14-20 pounds	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
	Cents per pound					
I.	21.4	22.6	36.8	36.8	33.4	35.0
II.	21.4	21.7	36.2	34.9	33.1	33.9
III.	22.0		38.8		34.3	
IV.	22.4		38.2		34.8	
Annual . .	21.8		37.5		33.9	

[1] U.S. Grade A, ready-to-cook, carlot and trucklot frozen F.O.B. or equivalent.

Turkey use during the first half of 1972 was at relatively high levels holding cold storage stocks to near year-earlier levels. Despite a 15 percent increase in first-half output, midyear stocks were down more than 2 million pounds from July 1, 1971. The increased use during this period was in cut-up and further processed products.

Turkey prices likely will increase seasonally in coming months and may reach year-earlier levels near the end of 1972. Reduced pork supplies, increased consumer incomes, and continued strong demand for high-protein foods will lend support to turkey prices. During the heavy marketing months of 1971, New York wholesale prices for Grade A, 8-16 pound young hens averaged 38.3 cents a pound while prices for 14-20 pound young toms averaged 34.6 cents.

Table 12.—Turkeys: Number raised and prices received by farmers, by State, by region and for the U.S., 1970-72

State and region	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			All breeds			Prices received	
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Maine	4	4	3	42	1	1	46	5	4	33.0	33.0
N. Hamp.	21	21	36	3	3	1	24	24	37	35.0	35.0
Ver.	14	12	5	1	1	0	15	13	5	35.0	35.0
Mass.	209	173	131	15	19	19	224	192	150	35.5	35.5
R.I.	12	14	12	0	0	1	12	14	13	35.5	35.5
Conn.	97	75	75	3	5	5	100	80	80	34.0	34.0
N. Y.	265	227	154	41	37	28	306	264	182	30.0	22.0
N.J.	100	96	115	9	9	9	109	105	124	37.0	39.0
Penn.	1,913	2,296	2,480	353	459	399	2,266	2,755	2,879	25.4	25.0
North Atlantic	2,635	2,918	3,011	467	534	463	3,102	3,452	3,474	[4]33.4	[4]32.7
Ohio	3,600	3,750	3,240	632	675	610	4,232	4,425	3,850	23.0	23.7
Ind.	4,780	4,050	5,960	190	700	430	4,970	4,750	6,390	23.5	24.2
Ill.	809	784	574	23	0	7	832	784	581	25.1	24.5
Mich.	883	1,001	1,124	70	0	41	953	1,001	1,165	23.7	23.9
Wis.	([1])	3,442	4,084	([1])	56	0	([1])	3,498	4,084	23.1	22.2
East North Central	10,072	13,027	14,982	915	1,431	1,088	10,987	14,458	16,070	[4]23.7	[4]23.7
Minn.	[1]15,904	13,040	14,470	5,851	5,380	6,190	21,755	18,420	20,660	22.4	21.6
Iowa	6,017	6,318	6,508	92	48	80	6,109	6,366	6,588	22.4	20.4
Mo.[2]							7,967	8,683	10,000	22.9	21.0
N. Dak.	924	1,060	1,000	189	140	150	1,113	1,200	1,150	21.5	20.5
S. Dak.	432	571	668	689	576	611	1,121	1,147	1,279	22.0	20.0
Neb.	652	786	933	0	25	0	652	811	933	21.1	20.5
Kan.	325	299	126	1	8	0	326	307	126	23.5	23.0
West North Central	24,254	22,074	23,705	6,822	6,177	7,031	39,043	36,934	40,736	[4]22.3	[4]21.0
Del.	4	21	72	111	4	2	115	25	74	22.8	21.4
Md.	44	32	36	1	2	4	45	34	40	22.8	21.4
Vir.	3,482	3,775	3,775	1,053	1,305	1,514	4,535	5,080	5,289	22.4	22.2
W. Vir.	382	395	279	251	750	1,053	633	1,145	1,332	22.0	21.4
N. Car.	8,182	8,918	10,725	1,397	1,250	1,650	9,579	10,168	12,375	21.7	22.8
S. Car.	2,718	2,174	2,042	0	0	132	2,718	2,174	2,174	23.5	22.0
Geo.	2,283	2,237	1,796	0	1	12	2,283	2,238	1,808	22.0	22.0
Fla.[3]											23.0
South Atlantic	17,095	17,552	18,725	2,813	3,312	4,367	19,908	20,864	23,092	[4]22.5	[4]22.0
Ken.	82	30	15	0	0	7	82	30	22	21.4	21.0
Tenn.	10	10	10	0	0	0	10	10	10	22.0	21.5
Ala.	12	13	13	11	10	13	23	23	26	22.3	21.6
Miss.	24	26	34	1	1	1	25	27	35	20.0	21.0
Ark.[2]							7,258	7,840	8,065	23.7	23.0
Lou.	3	2	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	25.0	25.0
Okla.[2]							1,646	1,770	1,795	22.6	21.0
Texas	8,216	8,190	7,944	134	188	71	8,350	8,378	8,015	22.1	20.8
South Central	8,347	8,271	8,018	146	199	92	17,397	18,080	17,970	[4]22.4	[4]21.9
Mon.[3]											25.0
Idaho[3]											22.0
Wyo.[3]											22.0
Col.	2,854	2,814	3,339	2	7	16	2,856	2,821	3,335	22.3	25.0
N. Mex.[3]											25.0
Ariz.											32.0
Utah	3,946	3,828	3,905	0	0	0	3,946	3,828	3,905	22.1	22.0
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	425	446	418	190	147	22	615	593	440	22.2	22.0
Oregon[2]							2,178	1,940	1,782	23.5	23.0
Cal.	15,506	16,281	17,226	79	520	257	15,585	16,801	17,483	21.9	21.9
West	22,731	23,369	24,888	271	674	295	25,180	25,983	26,945	[4]22.4	[4]24.0
Other States[3]	160	111	40	226	84	13	386	195	53	22.5	22.1
United States	103,480	106,594	113,799	12,523	13,372	14,561	116,003	119,966	128,360	22.6	22.1

[1] Minnesota and Wisconsin combined by breed to avoid disclosing individual operations. [2] Breakdown by breeds not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] Include

[4] Simple average.

Table 13.—Turkey hatchery operations, United States and 10 States reporting weekly, 1971 to date

Month	United States				Period	10 States[1]					
	Hatch		Change from year earlier			Hatch			Egg setting advanced 4 weeks		
	1971	1972	Hatch	Eggs in incubators first of month		1971	1972	Change from year earlier	1971	1972	Change from year earlier
January	8,503	8,330	-2	-2	Jan. 2-Jan. 29	5,395	5,260	-3	8,290	7,961	-4
February	11,697	13,464	15	7	Jan. 30-Feb. 26	7,770	8,781	13	12,053	12,902	7
March	18,185	19,425	7	-20	Feb. 27-Apr. 1	14,501	15,749	9	22,144	23,822	8
April	20,078	21,464	7	6	Apr. 2-Apr. 29	12,636	14,016	11	19,720	21,619	10
May	20,471	21,691	6	2	Apr. 30-June 3	16,373	17,289	6	27,264	27,863	2
June	17,318	18,862	9	2	June 4-July 1	11,159	12,489	12	20,032	20,816	4
July	11,626	12,708	9	7	July 2-July 29	6,368	6,976	10	14,439	15,254	6
August	5,131	6,698	31	21	July 30-Sept. 2	4,044	5,027	24	7,581	9,399	24
September	3,179			2	Sept. 3-Sept. 30				3,157	3,849	22
October	3,170										
November	4,021										
December	5,224										

[1] The 20 States are: California, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Table 14.— Turkeys: Monthly hatchings by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1967 to date

Month of marketing	Light breeds advanced 4 months			Heavy breeds						All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns*		
				Hens advanced 5 months			Toms advanced 6 months					
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*
January	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.9	4.1	4.8	5.1	6.2	7.6	8.0
February	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.5	4.2
March	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.7	3.1	3.4
April	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.2	3.5	3.4
May	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.1	0.7	1.3	1.4	3.1	4.4	4.4
June	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.3	3.7	3.7	1.5	2.0	2.1	5.6	6.6	6.7
July	1.0	0.8	1.0	5.5	5.4	6.3	3.3	3.7	3.7	9.8	10.0	11.0
August	1.0	0.8	1.2	9.1	8.7	9.2	5.5	5.4	6.3	15.6	14.9	16.6
September	1.2	1.1	1.3	10.2	9.7	10.1	9.1	8.7	9.2	20.5	19.4	20.6
October	1.3	1.3	1.3	10.2	9.7	10.2	10.2	9.7	10.1	21.7	20.6	21.7
November	1.7	1.5	1.6	8.0	8.0	8.8	10.2	9.7	10.2	19.9	19.2	20.6
December	1.5	1.2	1.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	8.0	8.0	8.8	14.3	14.3	15.9

*Detail may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.

USDA Purchases

On July 27, USDA began buying fresh and frozen young turkeys and turkey rolls and parts for distribution for school lunches. Through September 14, a total of 22.9 million pounds (ready-to-cook equivalent) had been purchased at a cost of $7.4 million. Also, the equivalent of 24.2 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis, of canned boned turkey has been purchased.

Purchases during 1971 through the comparable date totaled 21.1 million pounds of fresh frozen turkey and 20.7 million pounds, ready-to-cook equivalent, canned boned turkey.

Exports

Turkey meat exports (excluding further processed items) for January-July totaled 12.8 million pounds, ready-to-cook weight. This compares with 9.6 million pounds in the same months of 1971. Exports of turkey parts, accounting for 77 percent of the total, were up 28 percent while those of whole turkey were up 54 percent. Last year about 42 percent of the year's total exports were in ths period.

FEED PRICES HIGHER

Poultry feed prices have increased in recent months and in mid-August broiler and laying feed were up $1-$2 a ton from June levels and close to those of a year earlier. Mid-August feed averaged 106 (1967=100). The rise in feed costs reflects rising prices for corn and soybeans. These ingredients make up the bulk of most poultry rations. Since costs of most ingredients have

Table 15.—Turkey breeder hen intentions—1973 hatching season

State	Intentions to hold turkey breeder hens at beginning of 1973 season as percent of holdings a year earlier		
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	All breeds
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
New York	85		85
Pennsylvania	86	171	103
Ohio	(1)	(1)	109
Indiana	41		41
Illinois	115		115
Michigan	103		103
Wisconsin	(1)		(1)
Minnesota	102	104	103
Iowa	116	67	114
Missouri	102		100
North Dakota	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	45		45
Kansas	(1)	(1)	109
Virginia	(1)	(1)	105
West Virginia	78	100	88
North Carolina	(1)	(1)	98
South Carolina	94		100
Georgia	42		42
Arkansas	(1)	(1)	97
Oklahoma	100	300	150
Texas	105	11	103
Colorado	(1)	(1)	130
Utah	100		100
Washington	74		74
Oregon	(1)	(1)	110
California	105	80	103
Total 26 States	102	104	102

[1] Includes in 26 States total.

continued to strengthen, ration costs probably increased further in September.

Corn prices received by farmers rose 1 cent in August to $1.15 per bushel, 4 cents below a year earlier. Between mid-August and mid-September the price of No. 2 corn in Chicago rose 15 cents to $1.44 a bushel. Prospects for continued strong domestic and export demand will keep fall and winter corn prices above a year earlier.

Farm prices for corn at harvesttime will be above last year's low 97 cents a bushel. But seasonal prices rises as the year progresses may be less than usual because of moderating effects of a big crop forecast of 5.1 billion bushels on September 1 and a relatively large volume under loan and owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Prices for soybean meal have increased rapidly since last fall. Prices for 44-percent protein meal at Decatur, Ill., advanced from $73.25 a ton in September 1971 to $101 a ton this August . Prices continued to climb and in mid-September averaged about $110 per ton despite the expectation of a 10 percent larger bean crop. Soybean meal and other high-protein feeds will continue in tight supply and prices likely will be at record levels for most of the next 12 months.

OUTLOOK CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR FEB. 20-22, 1973

The 1973 National Agricultural Outlook Conference has been set for Feb. 20 through 22, at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

Central theme of the Conference will be "The Future Structure of Agricultural Production and Marketing." Such topics as the long-range expansion of demand for agricultural products, input requirements of the food industry, significant trends in organization and control of the food and fiber sector of the economy, impact of enviromental developments on agricultural production and marketing, and future developments in the export market will be explored in depth.

The 1973 outlook for U.S. agriculture and the general economy will receive particular attention at the Conference. Sessions on the 1973 outlook for major commodities and rural family living will make up an important part of the Conference as usual. The Conference, sponsored by USDA's Economic Research Service and Extension Service, will feature presentations and panel discussions by leading authorities in agriculture and business.

Highlights of Egg Marketing Team Report

George B. Rogers and William E. Cathcart [1]

ABSTRACT: The Secretary of Agriculture appointed a team in March 1972 to study the egg industry and to make recommendations on how the egg industry could better perform and improve producers' net incomes. This is a summary of the team's report to the Secretary in August 1972.

KEY WORDS: Egg production, egg marketing, egg industry.

In March 1972, the Secretary of Agriculture established a study team to examine ways the egg industry could better perform its production and marketing functions, enhance producer net incomes, and improve the use of and satisfaction from using egg products.

The team's report, completed in August, identified a wide range of problems and their causes, and made a substantial number of recommendations for industry and government actions. The full report is available on request.

The team made several hundred contacts with industry members, trade associations, State department of agriculture, college and university extension and research workers, and individuals in Federal agencies in order to identify egg industry problems and discuss solutions. This summary of the team's report reflects views of the various industry segments. As such, it is strictly advisory and is not an official position of USDA.

The egg industry has a commendable record in improving efficiency and product quality but significant problems still persist. Identification and discussion of these problems and possible solutions can help make transitions more orderly. Bringing about desirable changes will necessitate even closer cooperation between the industry and government. The importance of accurate information for decision-making and the role of public agencies need to be spelled out more clearly.

A declining demand for eggs has been due to changes in eating habits, lack of knowledge about the nutritional values of eggs, and adverse publicity. The industry has suffered from periodic and prolonged price depressions because of its inability to keep supply in line with demand at reasonable prices. And the egg industry faces the growing impacts of consumerism, changes in transportation systems, and efforts to protect consumer health and achieve a cleaner environment. These problems need to be met without placing unreasonable burdens on the industry.

Industry-Government Cooperation

Government programs are of vital concern to the egg industry. USDA can do a better job of informing the public on the industry's accomplishments and problems and in keeping channels open for consultation and planning. Similarly, the egg industry can do a better job of working with government agencies. The industry needs better organization to more effectively communicate with government agencies, the Congress, and the public. USDA can help by:

—Making positive and timely statements of industry accomplishments and progress under USDA research, extension, and regulatory programs.
—Avoiding statements which could unnecessarily damage egg use.
—Becoming more involved in nutrition-related matters and putting out facts on such matters.
—Developing better working relationships with other Federal agencies to more adequately represent the industry at the decision-making stage.
—Maintaining communication with the industry on regulatory and other matters.
—Establishing early warning systems and planning more with the industry on potential problems.

Instability and Supply Response

Most egg-producing firms use the cash method of accounting for reporting Federal income taxes. Many industry people believe that cash accounting causes producers to expand. Producers should be required to classify chickens used for producing eggs as a capital asset under the cash method of accounting and as soon as possible the industry should be converted to the accrual method.

The egg industry is plagued by cyclical and seasonal instability in output and prices. USDA and the industry may need to seek stanby enabling legislation to use Federal powers to stabilize prices and output. A study should be made of such alternatives as volume regulation, pricing programs without volume restraints, or price-support programs with voluntary compliance.

Demand

Demand for eggs has declined since World War II because of changing consumer eating habits. Adverse publicity about cholesterol, contaminants, additives, and other items also have contributed. Only minimal industry resources have been devoted to advertising, promotion, and product development to increase egg use. The egg industry has not had the cushion of increased demand withing which to seek solutions to structural and supply problems.

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[1] Leader, Poultry Groups, Marketing Economics Division and Heads, Poultry Section, Economic Statistical Analysis Division, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Government programs have a significant impact on egg use. Government agencies should place more emphasis on: (1) purchase programs to maximize their effectiveness in stabilizing price movements, (2) research funding to develop new egg products acceptable to consumers, (3) making maximum use of USDA's Plentiful Foods Program to inform consumers when eggs are favorably priced, (4) providing educational programs to consumers on how to use eggs and egg products, and (5) encouraging additional egg use in government sponsored feeding programs, and including eggs under the P.L. 480 program to fortify inadequate protein diets in foreign countries.

The Commodity Surplus Disposal Program should be reoriented to provide nutritionally balanced diets to participants, with special emphasis on protein foods such as eggs. The proposed shift in welfare payments from a commodity to a cash basis should be studied for possible adverse impacts on egg consumption.

USDA and the industry should support recently proposed national checkoff legislation for egg promotion, advertising, and product development.

Information and Data series

USDA reports are widely used by the egg industry. USDA should revise data series to reflect industry characteristics and needs. The industry shares responsibility for assuring the adequacy of government data.

Better coordination of data collection and publication efforts by USDA's Market News Service is needed to curtail mounting costs. Industry support is necessary to provide accurate input data. Two new data series needed are a weekly inventory of holding of egg solids in the industry, and weekly retail selling prices for cartoned eggs.

The Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) issues most of USDA's monthly and annual data series. SRS series on hen numbers, production, and farm prices need to be changed to separate the market and hatching egg components. They also need to expand the use of multiple frame sampling. Improved data series on forced molting, growing and laying house mortality, and prices farmers pay for feed are needed. SRS should report all statistics on a calendar month and annual basis to make it easier for industry and government analysts to use the various series.

Census data formely provided periodic benchmarkes for evaluation of SRS and other data series. The recent Census omitted data on egg output. The Special Census, on the other hand, contains some new series on the indusrry. USDA and the industry should work to restore and preserve information on eggs in future Census enumerations.

Many difficulties experienced in long-range statistical programs and action programs result from the lack of adequate accounting of egg-producing flocks. Thus, USDA and the industry should sponsor an inventory (with periodic updating) of egg producing flocks and their characteristics.

The possibility of consolidating and reorienting the Poultry and Egg Situation issued by the Economic Research Service and the Egg Marketing Guides issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service should be studied.

Egg Pricing

Congress funded an extensive program of research on egg pricing during 1966-70. The National Egg Pricing System Study Committee has been working on a program of improvements and means of implementation. Egg pricing improvement must be accomplished through clearly legal mechanisms, have adequate soruces of funding, and command widespread acceptance.

Industry and USDA support of legislation to authorize the collection and expenditure of checkoff funds would help. The funds could be used for such purposes as determining and publishing base price quotations, supporting cash trading mechanisms, establishing committees to aid in price determination, developing new and improved data series, and carrying out related research.

Trading in futures is done under the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's fresh egg contract. USDA's Commodity Exchange Authority has funded research on futures trading. It would be helpful for CEA to schedule hearings to discuss the findings and proposals before deciding whether to recommend amending or terminating the contract.

Competitive Practices

A mechanism should be set up in USDA to provide advice, guidance, and help to family-sized units engaged in egg production. Through a single initial contact, producers could be directed to appropriate aid and given ombudsman-type assistance in dealing with industry firms and government agencies. USDA lending agencies should discourage expansion in low-priced periods. Lending guidelines for government agencies should stress the development of efficient units through expansion of existing units rather than creating new units.

Egg trading practices are under Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction. This authority should be transferred to the Packers and Stockyards Administration in USDA to assure prompt payments for eggs and fowl and to undertake licensing and bonding of handlers.

Despite numerous comments about the effects of the entry of input-supplying, marketing, and retailing firms into egg production, no barriers to entry should be erected. Any adverse effects from integration can best be resolved throught the use of present regulatory powers (including antitrust), elimination of tax shelter loopholes, and an expansion of legitimate producer bargaining opportunities. Retail margins and practices also have been widely discussed. USDA's Economic Research Service should study the effects of "loss leaders" on the level and movement of egg prices and on retailer margins, costs, and practices.

The large number of egg producers relative to buyers suggests a need for enhanced producer bargaining. When the necessary authroity is provided under the Packers and Stockyards Act, USDA should carry out surveillance of the conditions and terms of price transactions and the terms and practices involved in contract production. The industry and USDA should support legal mechanisms to permit producer-handler negotiations and bargaining standards and responsibilities.

Production and Marketing Issues

Research has provided useful information to industry, and it should be continued, but changes in the egg industry pose new problems which need attention. USDA should take a leadership role in working with other Federal and State agencies.

The Economic Research Service should make annual surveys of egg producers' costs and returns, by size and type of unit. Studies are also need on aggregate impacts of State and local taxes on egg producers and means of reducing tax burdens, and on the impact of labor safety standards on producers and marketing firms.

ERS and the Agricultural Research Service should work with the Food and Drug Administration in evaluating feed additives. ARS production-oriented research should stress factors involved in reducing costs and minimizing egg breakage on the farm and in marketing channels.

ARS market-oriented research should focus on food distribution center location and delivery systems, facilities and equipment in grading and packing container design and handling systems to minimize breakage, and redesign of retail containers to permit addition of brand identification.

ERS needs to make studies and carry out surveillance of assembly, packing, distributing, and retailing costs and returns. Effects of reduced rail service to producers, marketing firms, and rural economies should be studied.

USDA and the industry should oppose the removal of eggs from the list of commodities which may be hauled by truckers exempted from ICC rate regulation. USDA and the industry should work with ICC to reduce inequities in rates on inbound feed ingredients.

AMS needs to evaluate effects of a possible reduction in the number of grades and weight classes for eggs.

Environmental protection and land use regulations will require egg producers and packing plants to make numerous adjustments. USDA should lead in working with the Environmental Protection Agency to develop inepensive waste treatment methods and do research on the methods, costs, potentials, and safety of recycling wastes as feed or marketing them in fertilizer or industrial products. Land use and zoning guidelines should be developed to assist planning agencies in determining locations and land requirements for egg operations to minimize environmental damage and public and industry costs.

Table 16.— Selected poultry and egg statistics

Table 16.—Per capita consumption of shell eggs

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Shell equivalent														
1970	Cents	24.9	21.9	24.9	23.7	24.0	22.2	23.6	23.9	22.9	24.1	24.0	25.4	285.5
1971	do.	25.4	22.2	24.6	23.8	24.4	22.7	23.5	23.7	21.3	23.9	23.5	25.0	285.4
1972	do.	25.0	23.0	25.1										

Tables 18-23.—Egg Prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
United States, received by farmers														
1970	Cents	53.3	47.4	42.2	34.8	29.9	30.7	36.2	33.2	38.6	32.3	35.7	37.9	37.7
1971	do.	35.4	32.5	32.0	31.9	29.3	28.3	28.5	31.3	30.7	28.8	30.0	34.1	31.1
1972	do.	29.8	28.9	32.0	27.4	27.4	27.7	30.6	29.8					
Grade A large eggs in retail stores in urban areas[1] [2]														
1970	do.	79.2	78.0	67.8	57.3	54.1	50.8	58.2	57.1	62.0	58.8	54.8	58.4	61.4
1971	do.	60.6	55.1	54.3	53.6	51.9	48.3	51.2	53.4	49.9	52.0	50.3	53.8	52.9
1972	do.	52.6	49.4	52.3	50.0	49.5	45.8	49.6	51.1					
Chicago, weighted average prices, delivered white, 80 percent A														
Large														
1970	do.	63.07	50.52	49.71	37.55	32.00	35.17	44.20	38.65	47.68	34.94	40.67	42.00	43.01
1971	do.	37.50	34.00	31.50	32.50	29.00	29.00	31.50	36.00	34.50	32.00	33.00	38.00	33.21
1972	do.	29.00	28.00	34.00	29.00	28.00	30.00	33.00	31.00	31.00				
Medium														
1970	do.	54.92	43.73	43.96	32.75	25.00	26.32	32.94	28.52	34.89	27.17	36.00	35.50	35.14
1971	do.	32.50	30.00	28.00	27.00	24.50	22.00	21.00	27.50	26.50	24.00	26.00	31.00	26.67
1972	do.	25.00	24.00	29.50	24.50	24.00	24.00	25.25	24.00	30.00				
Georgia, prices received by producers[3]														
Grade A, large														
1970	do.	51.00	46.25	42.00	31.50	25.25	29.00	39.50	29.75	42.00	29.50	34.50	38.50	36.56
1971	do.	34.00	30.50	27.00	29.00	24.50	26.75	24.00	30.75	30.25	24.00	28.00	32.50	28.44
1972	do.	23.00	23.50	29.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	27.00	25.00	31.00				
Georgia, received by producers[3]														
Grade A, medium														
1970	do.	51.50	43.25	38.50	27.50	18.50	20.00	28.00	22.25	30.50	20.50	31.50	34.00	30.50
1971	do.	30.25	25.50	23.50	23.25	18.25	17.00	15.75	21.25	19.25	19.00	22.00	29.25	22.02
1972	do.	18.00	19.25	26.00	17.00	16.00	17.00	20.00	16.00	25.00				
Iowa, received by farmers[3]														
Buyer quality and volume incentive														
Large														
1970	do.	56.00	45.00	42.00	29.25	23.00	27.25	37.50	29.25	40.00	27.50	32.75	35.25	35.40
1971	do.	30.75	26.25	25.25	27.00	22.75	23.25	22.50	27.50	28.50	23.00	25.50	30.50	26.06
1972	do.	21.25	20.75	26.50	19.00	20.50	21.50	25.25	22.50	29.50				
Medium														
1970	do.	49.25	39.00	34.75	23.75	16.50	17.50	25.00	20.50	26.25	19.00	28.25	29.50	27.44
1971	do.	24.00	20.00	21.00	20.50	16.50	15.50	15.00	19.50	17.50	17.00	19.00	24.25	19.15
1972	do.	15.25	15.50	20.50	13.50	13.50	14.50	17.00	14.00	21.00				
Los Angeles, delivered to retailers, cartoned, Grade AA														
Large														
1970	do.	62.50	61.50	52.50	42.50	36.50	39.50	48.50	41.50	50.50	41.50	46.50	48.50	47.67
1971	do.	45.50	43.50	40.50	37.50	35.50	36.50	33.50	37.00	38.50	34.00	35.00	42.00	38.25
1972	do.	37.00	34.00	43.50	35.50	39.50	38.50	42.50	40.50	50.50				
Medium														
1970	do.	60.50	56.60	45.50	38.50	32.50	33.50	41.50	35.50	38.50	35.50	43.50	44.50	42.17
1971	do.	42.50	38.50	35.50	33.50	32.50	32.50	26.50	29.00	31.50	27.00	32.00	39.00	33.33
1972	do.	36.00	31.00	39.50	31.50	37.50	35.50	37.50	32.50	42.50				

Tables 24-27.—Egg prices: Monthly average price per dozen for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
New York, wholesale prices, white														
Large, 75 percent A[3]														
1970	do.	61.61	52.72	47.96	37.38	31.72	33.97	43.00	40.06	46.25	36.00	39.75	43.23	42.80
1971	do.	37.46	34.33	36.55	36.65	30.39	32.05	33.83	34.01	35.11	31.05	34.01	34.36	34.15
1972	do.	30.55	30.10	35.01	29.99	28.47	30.99	34.79	35.26					
Medium														
1970	do.	57.35	47.72	41.89	32.24	24.48	26.76	31.53	29.61	34.66	29.11	36.79	38.73	35.91
1971	do.	34.60	30.21	32.21	32.42	24.93	23.49	25.01	26.73	24.61	26.43	28.84	28.71	28.18
1972	do.	26.65	26.24	32.02	27.09	23.15	25.71	30.16	27.55					
Frozen egg														
Whole egg, light colored														
1970	do.	38.90	34.88	28.71	24.85	24.13	24.55	25.50	25.08	25.08	24.26	24.58	24.72	27.10
1971	do.	23.89	23.36	23.98	23.43	23.73	23.83	23.49	23.22	22.98	22.87	22.90	22.82	23.38
1972	do.	22.44	21.80	21.62	21.21	21.43	21.28	21.50	21.29					
White														
1970	do.	26.24	23.78	19.60	16.59	15.91	15.46	16.30	15.85	16.55	15.81	15.48	14.88	17.70
1971	do.	13.92	12.23	12.31	12.18	12.31	12.39	12.42	12.39	12.18	11.91	11.77	10.98	12.25
1972	do.	11.10	10.31	10.34	10.00	10.41	10.47	10.17	10.63					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics —Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 24-27.—Egg Prices: Monthly average price per dozen for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products—Continued														
Yolks, light colored, sugared, 43 percent solids														
1970	do.	58.49	54.03	47.65	41.79	40.88	40.84	42.59	42.10	43.72	43.08	43.08	43.15	45.12
1971	do.	42.17	40.50	40.43	39.32	39.76	39.56	39.59	39.60	39.15	39.06	38.79	39.09	39.75
1972	do.	38.35	37.58	37.35	36.92	37.25	37.00	37.00	36.77					
Tables 28-33.—Average broiler prices per pound														
Liveweight														
United States, at farm														
1970	do.	14.8	14.3	14.5	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.3	12.4	12.9	12.1	13.5
1971	do.	13.0	13.9	13.6	13.6	14.6	15.1	15.6	14.3	14.0	12.9	12.5	12.1	13.8
1972	do.	13.4	14.6	14.5	13.1	13.6	14.3	15.7	14.6					
Ready-to-cook weight														
9-city weighted average[4]														
1970	do.	28.64	27.36	27.78	26.60	26.80	26.62	26.05	25.50	26.46	24.90	25.92	24.41	26.42
1971	do.	26.36	27.46	26.99	26.71	28.44	29.48	30.38	27.98	27.24	25.88	24.81	24.15	27.16
1972	do.	27.08	28.09	28.12	25.71	27.11	28.64	29.70	29.16					
Frying chicken in retail stores in urban areas[1] [3]														
1970	do.	42.8	42.3	41.5	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.5	40.3	39.4	39.2	38.2	40.9	40.8
1971	do.	40.1	39.6	40.8	40.8	40.7	42.3	42.4	42.2	42.2	41.1	40.3	40.1	41.0
1972	do.	40.6	41.6	41.9	40.9	40.5	40.6	42.1	41.4					
Chicken breasts, in retail urban areas[1] [5]														
1970	do.	74.9	75.5	75.4	74.7	74.6	74.0	73.8	74.2	73.3	73.5	71.6	73.0	74.0
1971	do.	72.5	73.4	73.4	74.8	74.5	75.1	75.9	77.5	77.0	76.1	74.9	75.0	75.0
1972	do.	75.4	76.8	77.1	76.5	76.7	77.0	77.9	78.3					
Broilers, delivered, trucklots (U.S. and plant, Grade A)														
Chicago														
1970	do.	28.2	27.2	27.7	26.4	26.5	26.1	25.9	25.4	26.0	24.6	25.5	24.8	26.2
1971	do.	26.1	27.1	26.7	26.4	28.2	29.1	30.0	27.6	27.0	25.4	24.4	24.1	26.8
1972	do.	26.7	28.0	27.8	25.6	26.7	28.2	29.8	28.4					
New York														
1970	do.	28.4	26.8	27.7	26.8	26.9	26.5	26.1	25.5	26.1	24.9	24.9	25.2	26.3
1971	do.	26.6	27.6	26.9	26.4	28.4	29.6	30.5	27.9	27.1	25.6	24.1	23.4	27.0
1972	do.	26.3	27.7	27.7	25.8	27.0	28.6	30.1	28.8					
Los Angeles														
1970	do.	29.6	28.8	28.7	26.6	27.1	26.7	26.4	26.5	26.4	25.6	26.1	25.3	27.0
1971	do.	26.4	27.8	28.0	27.4	29.3	29.5	30.8	28.5	28.2	27.3	26.4	26.1	28.0
1972	do.	28.3	29.1	29.3	26.8	27.7	29.1	30.8	29.4					
Tables 34-39.—Average turkey prices per pound														
Liveweight														
U.S., at farm at mid-month														
1970	do.	25.0	25.3	25.9	25.2	24.0	23.4	22.3	22.2	22.5	22.3	22.0	22.5	23.6
1971	do.	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.5	21.2	21.7	21.9	22.3	22.3	21.9	22.3	23.0	21.9
1972	do.	22.8	22.3	22.6	22.1	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.7					
San Joaquin Valley Heavy-type young toms														
1970	do.	24.1	—	—	24.5	24.6	24.4	20.4	21.4	20.8	19.5	19.2	20.1	21.9
1971	do.	20.2	—	—	—	20.7	20.4	20.5	20.5	19.8	18.9	19.8	21.0	20.2
1972	do.	21.0	21.0	—	21.0	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.5					
San Joaquin Valley Heavy-type young hens														
1970	do.	—	24.0	30.0	25.1	24.4	22.7	22.2	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.1	26.0	24.3
1971	do.	—	—	21.4	22.7	20.4	22.3	22.6	23.0	23.5	23.5	25.4	28.1	23.3
1972	do.	23.5	—	26.0	22.1	22.6	21.3	21.0	21.1					
Ready-to-cook weight														
In retail stores in urban areas[1] [6]														
Turkeys														
1970	do.	54.3	55.6	56.0	57.0	57.3	57.1	56.2	55.9	55.2	56.0	56.1	54.0	55.9
1971	do.	54.0	54.3	54.2	51.8	53.8	54.7	55.2	55.4	55.7	55.9	55.6	54.8	54.6
1972	do.	54.7	55.5	56.2	55.8	54.8	55.1	55.2	55.1					
New York, wholesale, frozen														
Toms, heaviest weights quoted														
1970	do.	44.8	47.0	49.1	49.9	50.4	50.8	50.6	50.5	49.5	43.1	42.2	43.4	47.6
1971	do.	43.5	43.3	41.7	32.7	40.4	40.5	41.4	42.5	42.5	41.2	42.3	43.8	41.4
1972	do.	43.8	43.6	34.1	43.4	42.6	42.1	40.3	39.1					
Young toms -14-20 pounds														
1970	do.	39.3	38.8	40.0	40.3	40.9	37.9	34.2	34.5	35.1	34.0	34.0	33.8	36.9
1971	do.	33.8	33.5	32.9	32.7	33.0	33.5	34.0	34.5	34.1	33.7	34.6	36.2	33.9
1972	do.	36.0	34.8	34.1	34.2	33.8	33.7	33.2	32.8					
Young Hens-8-16 pounds														
1970	do.	46.6	46.6	46.6	40.9	39.4	36.7	36.2	37.3	38.9	39.1	39.0	40.3	40.6
1971	do.	39.0	36.5	35.0	35.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	39.1	38.9	37.4	37.9	39.1	37.5
1972	do.	38.0	36.4	35.9	35.3	34.8	34.6	34.9	35.3					
Hens, 12 - 14 pounds														
1970	do.	50.0	50.0	49.9	45.0	42.9	40.8	38.2	39.0	40.6	41.5	41.7	42.2	43.5
1971	do.	42.2	39.9	37.2	35.4	37.8	38.9	40.0	40.8	41.2	40.3	40.4	41.2	39.6
1972	do.	40.6	38.6	35.9	37.4	37.0	37.0	36.9	37.2					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics -Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 34-39.—Average turkey prices per pound—Continued														
Ready-to-cook weight—Continued														
Chicago, wholesale, frozen														
Toms, heaviest weights quoted														
1970	Cents	43.8	45.4	47.0	47.8	48.1	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.5	43.0	40.4	40.5	46.0
1971	do.	40.5	40.6	40.8	39.9	39.5	39.7	40.2	40.7	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.5	40.5
1972	do.	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	40.3	39.0					
Hens, 12 - 14 pounds														
1970	do.	47.5	47.5	47.5	45.3	43.9	41.7	38.3	38.0	40.0	40.3	40.5	41.8	42.7
1971	do.	41.2	39.7	36.5	36.3	36.9	38.3	39.1	40.3	40.5	39.8	39.7	41.0	39.1
1972	do.	40.4	38.6	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8					
Tables 40-43.—Prices paid for poults, feed and feed ingredients														
All poults each														
1970	do.	54.9	55.4	55.8	57.1	56.9	56.9	56.3	54.7	53.0	54.6	53.6	52.9	55.2
1971	do.	55.2	55.8	56.1	57.3	57.9	58.2	57.2	56.9	56.3	56.2	54.9	55.3	56.4
1972	do.	57.0	57.3	57.6	57.8	57.8	58.0	58.0	57.1					
Feed per ton														
Laying feed[6]														
1970	do.	82.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	82.0	83.0	84.0	84.0	86.0	87.0	86.0	87.0	84.2
1971	do.	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	89.0	88.0	86.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	86.7
1972	do.	84.0	84.0	84.0	85.0	85.0	86.0	87.0	87.0					
Broiler grower feed[6]														
1970	do.	93.0	94.0	94.0	93.0	94.0	93.0	94.0	95.0	97.0	98.0	99.0	99.0	95.2
1971	do.	99.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.0	98.0	96.0	94.0	94.0	95.0	97.7
1972	do.	96.0	94.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	98.0					
Turkey grower feed[6]														
1970	do.	93.0	94.0	92.0	92.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	94.0	97.0	96.0	96.0	97.0	94.2
1971	do.	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	96.0	95.0	93.0	92.0	91.0	96.2
1972	do.	93.0	93.0	93.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	97.0	98.0					
Corn, Chicago No. 2 yellow (per bushel)														
1970	do.	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.28	1.36	1.40	1.34	1.34	1.43	1.29
1971	do.	1.46	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.24	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.22	1.33
1972	do.	1.22	1.21	1.22	1.26	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29					
Soybean meal, 44 percent, Decatur (per ton, bulk)														
1970	do.	87.50	85.25	71.80	74.60	71.20	74.70	82.90	84.00	81.20	77.25	77.90	82.00	79.20
1971	do.	80.25	77.50	77.00	74.25	78.25	81.50	84.25	78.75	73.25	74.75	73.80	80.60	77.85
1972	do.	82.60	84.80	90.90	94.50	95.20	95.00	101.40	101.00					
Tables 44-46.—Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States														
Average for the month														
Number of layers on farms														
1970	Thou.	325	323	322	320	317	315	315	316	321	327	330	333	322
1971	do.	332	327	324	321	318	314	313	315	317	322	327	329	322
1972	do.	329	325	303	314	308	305	304	304					
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1970	No.	1,812	1,653	1,883	1,855	1,923	1,834	1,868	1,842	1,756	1,806	1,758	1,831	218
1971	do.	1,853	1,703	1,915	1,876	1,950	1,880	1,908	1,877	1,803	1,861	1,812	1,878	223
1972	do.	1,893	1,798	1,961	1,917	1,975	1,899	1,943	1,917					
Total monthly egg production														
1970	Mil. cs.	16.4	14.9	16.8	16.5	16.9	16.0	16.3	16.2	15.7	16.4	16.1	16.9	195.1
1971	Mil. cs.	17.1	15.5	17.2	16.7	17.2	16.4	16.6	16.4	15.9	16.6	16.5	17.2	199.3
1972	Mil. cs.	17.3	16.2	17.5	16.7	16.9	16.1	16.4	16.2					
First of month														
Number of layers on farms														
1970	Thou.	327	324	323	321	319	315	315	314	318	325	328	331	
1971	do.	335	329	325	323	319	316	313	314	316	319	325	329	
1972	do.	330	328	323	319	310	307	304	305	304				
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1970	No.	58.8	58.2	60.0	61.5	62.2	61.8	60.5	60.0	58.7	58.3	58.1	59.0	
1971	do.	59.1	60.4	61.3	62.2	62.8	63.0	62.2	60.9	60.2	59.8	60.1	60.5	
1972	do.	60.6	61.4	62.5	63.9	63.8	63.6	63.0	62.3	61.3				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics —Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 44-46.—Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States—Continued														
Average for the month—Continued														
Daily rate of egg production														
1970	Thou.	192	189	194	197	198	195	190	189	187	189	191	195	
1971	Thou.	198	199	199	201	200	199	194	191	190	191	195	199	
1972	Thou.	200	201	202	204	198	195	191	190	186				
Tables 47-52.—Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States														
Eggs produced on farms														
1970	1,000 cs.	16,369	14,856	16,833	16,478	16,928	16,039	16,317	16,178	15,675	16,389	16,103	16,928	195,093
1971	1,000 cs.	17,067	15,456	17,228	16,728	17,200	16,419	16,597	16,406	15,883	16,642	16,458	17,183	199,267
1972	1,000 cs.	17,300	16,244	17,464	16,736	16,911	16,094	16,419	16,206					
Storage movement of shell eggs														
1970	1,000 cs.	-5	33	4	-22	50	46	-10	-49	80	-42	-60	-25	0
1971	1,000 cs.	9	-8	87	-59	21	-3	50	-7	-7	1	-41	-34	9
1972	1,000 cs.	-8	-3	31	16	58	63	17	-35					
Eggs broken commercially														
1970	1,000 cs.	1,246	1,293	1,469	1,671	1,926	2,142	1,770	1,606	1,491	1,621	1,335	1,364	18,934
1971	1,000 cs.	1,529	1,477	1,832	1,809	1,879	2,130	1,916	1,758	1,850	1,820	1,704	1,722	21,426
1972	1,000 cs.	1,665	1,613	1,882	1,805	1,910	2,507	1,492						
Eggs used for hatching														
1970	1,000 cs.	1,072	1,284	1,296	1,300	1,204	1,117	1,033	941	963	1,005	1,049	1,085	13,349
1971	1,000 cs.	991	1,189	1,220	1,229	1,158	1,090	1,078	964	958	996	1,050	1,097	13,020
1972	1,000 cs.	1,090	1,210	1,215	1,242	1,157	1,097	1,087						
Balance														
1970	1,000 cs.	14,056	12,246	14,064	13,529	13,748	12,734	13,524	13,680	13,141	13,805	13,779	14,504	162,810
1971	1,000 cs.	14,538	12,798	14,089	13,749	14,142	13,202	13,553	13,691	13,082	13,825	13,745	14,398	164,812
1972	1,000 cs.	14,553	13,424	14,336	13,673	13,786	12,427	13,823						
Tables 53-54.—Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States														
Chicken and turkey meat, Ready-to-cook weight[7]														
1970	Mil. lb.	749	655	726	763	755	895	956	958	1,001	1,063	875	846	10,242
1971	Mil. lb.	762	676	791	757	749	894	909	1,020	1,003	989	935	870	10,355
1972	Mil. lb.	825	758	826	759	893	975	935						
Total red meat, carcass weight[8]														
1970	Mil. lb.	3,020	2,658	2,934	3,018	2,839	2,877	2,889	2,829	3,119	3,288	3,033	3,313	35,818
1971	Mil. lb.	3,176	2,777	3,300	3,157	3,032	3,196	2,991	3,069	3,204	3,129	3,166	3,160	37,357
1972	Mil. lb.	2,982	2,877	3,277	2,923	3,174	3,078	2,660						
Table 56.—Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Young														
1970	Mil. lb.	580.1	522.9	573.1	628.0	601.4	666.1	657.0	611.5	613.5	633.4	512.9	561.5	7,161.1
1971	Mil. lb.	563.1	530.3	616.5	599.4	592.1	654.3	619.4	673.7	630.9	624.5	576.2	600.7	7,281.0
1972	Mil. lb.	616.1	596.1	652.7	623.7	715.4	713.1	636.6						
Mature														
1970	Mil. lb.	38.9	37.9	45.4	47.0	43.5	44.8	38.5	42.2	42.5	47.4	41.1	47.1	516.3
1971	Mil. lb.	47.0	45.5	49.1	46.6	39.6	46.3	37.5	37.3	47.2	42.3	43.5	41.9	523.9
1972	Mil. lb.	49.2	47.9	47.2	45.7	41.7	44.5	33.4						
Total														
1970	Mil. lb.	619.0	560.7	618.5	675.0	645.0	710.8	695.4	653.7	656.0	680.7	554.0	608.6	7,677.5
1971	Mil. lb.	610.1	575.8	665.7	646.0	631.7	700.6	656.9	711.0	678.1	666.8	619.7	642.5	7,804.9
1972	Mil. lb.	665.3	644.0	699.9	669.4	757.1	757.6	670.0						
Table 57.—Chicken and turkey inspected for canning and other processed foods in Federally inspected plants,ready -to-cook weight														
Chicken														
Young														
1970	Mil. lb.	24.6	26.2	27.9	32.3	27.1	30.2	28.7	26.8	29.0	31.4	26.3	26.9	337.3
1971	Mil. lb.	29.6	27.4	32.6	30.6	30.7	34.0	33.4	31.9	34.0	33.7	32.9	32.1	382.8
1972	Mil. lb.	34.0	35.8	38.2	34.0	37.1	37.5	33.0						
Mature														
1970	Mil. lb.	31.2	30.4	31.5	30.3	28.2	32.3	30.6	31.8	34.1	39.7	36.0	36.1	392.4
1971	Mil. lb.	36.4	36.7	42.4	39.2	36.7	37.4	29.2	34.1	33.6	33.9	35.4	33.0	428.0
1972	Mil. lb.	37.5	41.3	46.4	43.3	46.4	41.6	31.7						
Total														
1970	Mil. lb.	55.9	56.6	59.4	62.6	55.3	62.6	59.4	58.6	63.1	71.0	62.3	63.0	729.7
1971	Mil. lb.	66.0	64.1	75.0	69.8	67.4	71.3	62.6	65.9	67.6	67.6	68.3	65.1	810.8
1972	Mil. lb.	71.5	77.1	84.6	77.3	83.5	79.1	64.7						
Turkey														
1970	Mil. lb.	36.5	30.4	27.5	25.7	24.7	34.5	47.1	48.8	53.2	60.7	49.7	39.7	479.4
1971	Mil. lb.	36.1	34.8	39.4	33.3	32.7	46.2	53.6	58.6	60.6	65.5	56.2	45.5	562.5
1972	Mil. lb.	33.6	35.9	39.5	34.7	38.7	57.5	62.9						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics —Continued

Table 59.—Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Fryer-roasters														
1970	Mil. lb.	5.8	4.3	7.3	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.8	5.9	6.5	8.9	9.9	8.1	82.2
1971	Mil. lb.	6.4	6.2	9.8	8.2	5.6	7.2	6.1	6.6	6.4	8.4	7.8	8.1	87.0
1972	Mil. lb.	6.8	8.4	9.1	6.7	7.4	8.0	6.3						
Young turkeys														
1970	Mil. lb.	34.1	17.4	14.3	20.4	37.4	98.3	161.4	204.9	237.4	267.7	234.7	140.1	1,468.0
1971	Mil. lb.	42.4	24.7	31.6	38.6	56.0	115.8	166.0	213.2	228.8	247.3	234.6	137.3	1,536.2
1972	Mil. lb.	50.3	36.2	35.7	36.8	65.4	135.8	177.4						
Old turkeys														
1970	Mil. lb.	.7	.5	.5	.7	1.7	4.9	3.9	1.1	.7	.4	.3	.9	16.3
1971	Mil. lb.	1.0	.6	1.3	.9	1.5	4.7	5.0	1.4	.6	.2	.5	.7	18.4
1972	Mil. lb.	.6	.5	.9	.8	1.7	5.2	3.2						
Total turkeys														
1970	Mil. lb.	40.5	22.2	22.1	27.6	44.9	109.5	172.1	212.0	244.6	276.9	244.9	149.2	1,566.5
1971	Mil. lb.	49.9	31.5	42.7	47.7	63.1	127.7	177.1	221.2	235.8	256.0	242.9	146.1	1,641.6
1972	Mil. lb.	57.6	45.2	45.8	44.3	74.6	149.0	186.9						

Table 60.—Ducks, other poultry, and total poultry certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Ducks														
1970	Mil. lb.	2.6	1.9	2.8	4.2	4.7	6.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.0	3.9	3.4	52.6
1971	Mil. lb.	2.0	1.7	2.9	4.5	4.6	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.1	2.7	49.4
1972	Mil. lb.	2.1	2.0	2.4	4.3	5.7	6.2	5.2						
Other poultry														
1970	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.2	1.9	.6	5.0
1971	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	1.5	2.0	1.1	6.1
1972	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2						
Total poultry														
1970	Mil. lb.	662.3	585.0	643.5	706.8	694.6	827.2	874.0	871.4	906.4	963.9	804.7	761.8	9,301.6
1971	Mil. lb.	662.1	609.1	711.4	698.3	699.5	834.4	839.6	938.2	919.4	928.8	868.7	792.4	9,502.1
1972	Mil. lb.	725.1	691.3	748.3	718.2	837.6	913.1	862.3						

Tables 61-62.—Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Chicks hatched														
Broiler-type														
1970	do.	270.1	254.1	296.0	294.2	300.7	287.2	268.4	260.7	223.8	228.4	246.6	259.0	3,189.2
1971	do.	264.2	239.0	280.3	282.3	289.3	280.0	268.6	268.4	239.8	238.7	250.4	267.0	3,168.0
1972	do.	273.0	268.7	296.3	292.8	301.7	285.6	273.2	272.4					
Egg-type														
1970	do.	46.3	46.9	64.6	69.8	64.4	50.9	45.1	29.4	40.5	42.2	35.5	35.5	571.1
1971	do.	40.4	42.9	57.8	64.6	60.2	49.3	41.4	38.2	34.4	33.8	32.9	31.6	527.5
1972	do.	39.0	41.2	47.9	52.7	51.4	43.3	38.7	36.8					
Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks[9]														
Total														
1970	Thou.	3.141	3,231	3,645	3,811	3,677	3,420	3,084	2,998	2,709	2,783	3,295	2,956	38,750
1971	Thou.	2,750	2,599	3,013	3,160	3,196	3,031	2,841	2,929	2,559	2,543	2,553	2,794	33,968
1972	Thou.	2,540	2,228	2,676	3,308	2,786	2,694	2,753	2,530					
Cumulation relevant to breeder flock[10]														
1970	Thou.	26,591	26,465	26,377	26,351	26,782	26,504	26,058	25,153	24,975	25,594	26,345	27,089	
1971	Thou.	27,272	27,056	27,007	26,575	26,127	25,777	24,922	23,995	23,174	23,103	23,265	23,752	
1972	Thou.	24,000	23,546	23,519	23,328	23,272	22,812	22,446	21,790	20,987	20,822	21,201	21,428	
1973	Thou.	21,579	21,779	21,515										
For laying flock replacements[11]														
1970	Thou.	26,284	26,701	35,949	38,691	35,860	28,872	25,625	17,714	22,970	23,867	21,068	20,720	324,321
1971	Thou.	22,936	24,067	31,906	35,476	33,310	27,677	23,533	22,027	19,734	19,421	19,013	18,604	297,704
1972	Thou.	22,062	22,831	26,615	29,638	28,509	24,352	22,101	20,918					

Table 63.—Poults hatched by breeds

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Poults hatched														
Light breeds														
1970	Thou.	919	742	994	1,030	1,190	1,279	1,718	1,477	1,000	931	1,231	1,211	13,722
1971	Thou.	1,097	862	843	775	1,113	1,273	1,507	1,241	1,027	1,171	1,301	1,014	13,224
1972	Thou.	925	923	1,040	1,177	1,289	1,344	1,640	1,600					
Total heavy breeds														
1970	Thou.	6,696	10,935	18,174	20,472	20,309	15,992	9,591	3,580	1,622	2,033	2,597	4,020	116,021
1971	Thou.	7,406	10,835	17,342	19,303	19,358	16,045	10,119	3,890	2,152	1,999	2,720	4,210	115,379
1972	Thou.	7,405	12,541	18,385	20,287	20,402	17,518	11,068	5,098					
All breeds														
1970	Thou.	7,615	11,677	19,168	21,502	21,499	17,271	11,309	5,057	2,622	2,964	3,828	5,231	129,743
1971	Thou.	8,503	11,697	18,185	20,078	20,471	17,318	11,626	5,131	3,179	3,170	4,021	5,224	128,603
1972	Thou.	8,330	13,464	19,425	21,464	21,691	18,862	12,708	6,698					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics —Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 66.—Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs, first of month														
All frozen eggs														
1970	Mil. lb.	42.7	40.5	39.9	40.5	42.7	48.1	55.6	60.1	63.5	59.8	57.7	54.9	
1971	Mil. lb.	49.9	49.0	51.3	54.3	60.4	67.4	75.1	79.9	81.4	84.0	82.2	80.2	
1972	Mil. lb.	73.8	71.4	69.7	69.8	73.3	80.6	84.8	88.1	89.4				
Shell eggs														
1970	1,000 cs.	51	46	79	83	61	111	157	147	98	178	136	76	
1971	1,000 cs.	51	60	52	139	80	101	98	148	141	134	135	94	
1972	1,000 cs.	60	52	49	80	96	154	217	234	199				
Shell equivalent of all eggs														
1970	1,000 cs.	1,131	1,072	1,088	1,109	1,142	1,329	1,565	1,668	1,706	1,693	1,597	1,466	
1971	1,000 cs.	1,315	1,299	1,350	1,513	1,608	1,807	1,999	2,171	2,201	2,262	2,215	2,123	
1972	1,000 cs.	1,929	1,859	1,812	1,846	1,951	2,193	2,364	2,463	2,463				
Table 67.—Cold storage holdings of frozen eggs, by types, first of the month														
Frozen whole or mixed egg														
1970	Mil. lb.	21.6	20.1	21.2	21.7	22.9	27.1	31.8	35.3	37.8	36.2	34.2	33.2	
1971	Mil. lb.	29.4	28.6	29.5	30.5	33.6	37.7	41.9	45.0	46.8	47.9	46.6	45.7	
1972	Mil. lb.	42.7	41.2	39.9	39.3	41.8	44.2	46.3	48.4	50.1				
Frozen egg whites														
1970	Mil. lb.	6.2	6.7	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.8	7.1	7.9	7.9	6.8	7.2	6.3	
1971	Mil. lb.	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.9	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.6	
1972	Mil. lb.	9.6	9.2	8.8	9.5	10.4	12.3	13.4	13.9	13.7				
Yolk														
1970	Mil. lb.	13.1	12.3	11.3	11.7	12.7	13.3	14.7	14.9	15.8	14.6	13.9	13.0	
1971	Mil. lb.	13.0	12.7	13.2	14.8	16.6	18.4	21.0	21.8	21.6	22.6	22.1	20.9	
1972	Mil. lb.	18.4	18.1	17.0	17.4	17.5	19.8	20.6	20.4	20.1				
Table 68-69.—Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the month														
Turkey														
1970	Mil. lb.	191.9	162.1	132.7	101.1	81.5	73.7	94.7	155.5	237.9	343.0	450.5	313.1	
1971	Mil. lb.	218.9	207.1	177.3	146.0	119.4	111.5	140.3	202.8	307.6	389.0	475.2	308.7	
1972	Mil. lb.	223.1	211.3	180.5	145.9	120.8	110.8	142.3	214.1	324.9				
Poultry excluding turkeys and ducks														
1970	Mil. lb.	109.7	106.0	113.0	118.4	121.1	133.7	146.9	154.0	157.6	161.1	165.9	162.7	
1971	Mil. lb.	163.5	156.5	152.1	145.7	140.4	134.4	140.6	144.1	146.1	148.9	150.9	149.7	
1972	Mil. lb.	148.4	141.8	137.4	117.4	114.0	101.4	102.3	102.1	103.0				
Broilers, fryers and roasters														
1970[1]	Mil. lb.	23.4	26.5	28.9	28.2	26.1	27.7	30.6	32.3	31.0	31 8	33.6	38.6	
1971	Mil. lb.	39.3	35.2	30.5	30.3	27.7	25.7	27.3	26.5	28.3	27.9	29.0	32.0	
1972[1][2]	Mil. lb.	31.8	39.8	36.8	32.2	29.1	26.9	24.3	23.4	22.1				
Tables 70-71.—Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas														
Broilers														
1970	Thou. lb.	5,874	6,575	7,686	7,057	9,012	7,698	8,171	9,539	9,656	8,065	8,147	6,257	93,738
1971	Thou. lb.	7,614	6,975	7,011	7,327	9,414	9,022	8,494	14,141	9,951	3,620	5,756	11,218	100,542
1972	Thou. lb.	8,614	7,334	7,573	6,337	7,811	9,104	7,815						
Turkeys														
1970	Thou. lb.	2,741	2,069	1,835	1,965	1,390	1,807	1,877	3,525	4,686	6,368	3,974	2,736	34,974
1971	Thou. lb.	925	2,275	1,644	1,428	794	1,069	1,529	1,986	3,899	2,357	2,494	2,688	23,090
1972	Thou. lb.	1,675	2,258	1,587	1,597	1,105	1,650	2,911						
Tables 72-75.—USDA contracts to purchase dried whole egg solids, young chickens, and turkeys														
Egg products (shell equivalent)														
1970	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	190	336	320	---	---	—	---	---	---	846
1971	1,000 cs.	162	84	85	119	112	162	116	9	304	275	132	40	1,600
1972	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	208	215	207							
Young chickens, ready-to-cook wt.														
1970	Mil. lb.	7.3	---	---	—	—	---	---	5.1	11.9	10.3	9.7	11.2	55.4
1971	Mil. lb.	4.2	---	---	—	—	---	3.6	5.9	10.6	8.5	10.3	7.3	50.4
1972	Mil. lb.	4.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.4					
Canned boned chicken														
1970	Doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	479.4	244.8	244.8	268.6	57.8	74.8	224.4	1,594.6
1971	Doz. cans	85.0	190.4	71.4	---	—	—	156.4	105.4	---	---	---	91.8	700.4
1972	Doz. cans	387.6	374.0	595.0	404.2	374.0	357.0	23.8	88.4					
Canned boned turkey														
1970	Doz. cans	—	---	---	---	---	---	20.4	23.8	---	78.2	306.0	44 2	472.6
1971	Doz. cans	85.0	40.8	23.8	—	—	---	149.6	207.4	---	---	---	---	486.2
1972	Doz. cans	---	---	---	—	—	---	397.8	108.8					
Turkey, ready-to-cook wt.														
1970	Mil. lb.	---	---	—	---	---	—	—	10.8	13.7	8.4	2.1	---	35.0
1971	Mil. lb.	---	—	---	—	—	---	8.2	6.8	10.4	12.7	7.1	—	45.2
1972	Mil. lb.	---	—	—	---	---	---	1.5	14.8					

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[1] Reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices collected during a three-day period in the month. [2] Fifty urban areas in sample. [3] Midpoint of reported range; however, mostly prices when quoted. [4] Trucklot sales, ice packed. The 9 cities are Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco. [5] Thirty-five urban areas.

[6] Beginning January 1968 complete feed, no specification for completeness in prior years. 1967 revised to reflect proportions sold in bulk and sacked and quantity price discounts. [7] Chicken and turkey meat exclude slaughter on farms for home use and nonfarm production. Estimates of monthly poultry meat production based on available indications of marketing developed from information on inventories, numbers raised, intentions to raise and market poultry as well as data on chick placement and current monthly marketings. [8] Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat. [9] Placements reported by leading breeders. [10] Sum of domestic placements 7-14 months previous. [11] One-half egg-type chick hatch plus pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks. [12] As of February 1972, roasters included with broilers and fryers. No breakdown reported.

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